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Humbugs and Hobbies

By Captain Charles Askins

Exhibition Shootin'

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Big Game Shooting in Norway

By Frantz Rosenberg

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Humbugs and Hobbies

By Captain Charles Askins

P T. BARNUM or some other modern philosopher says that the American people love to be humbugged. I doubt that, but the American people, as all other people, love to humbug themselves. The result is not what they like but the process. This process is vital; it is necessary to continued existence. The suicide has simply lost the power to humbug himself, and he has the courage of his convictions or the weakness of not being able to resist them.

The whole of life consists of exploding one humbug and going into another that looks more plausible. No youth ever got married but knows he got humbugged right for once. He generally makes up his mind that the darned thing won't happen over again, so we have marriages that last a long time. Usually some other humbug now takes a grip on him. Maybe it is a hobby; maybe it is an innocent hobby; maybe it is a hobby which will last through life—in which case we have the nearest thing to human happiness that exists in the world. Innocent, as I use it, means that the things done have no ill effect whatever on any other human being.

Gauge your hobbies by that one measure. If it injuriously affects another, it is not innocent and it will not be lasting. An exploded hobby is a humbug and so recognized. One of the finest hobbies is religion, for it should be both innocent and lasting. It is only the man who thinks he has the mission of forcing his hobby on others whose religion ever does any harm. Only death can explode his humbug, maybe, but Saint Peter will blow him higher than Gilderoy's kite.

Probably the worst hobby of all is money making and money saving. This hobby consists, in its final analysis, in taking from another that which he hath and placing it in our own pile and keeping it there. Instinctively we recognize this by distrusting all self-made rich men. We may admire the industry and ability of the man who accumulates, but it won't fit in under the standard of innocent hobbies. In the end it explodes and leaves a man wondering what in the devil he did it all for.

The next worst hobby is searching the world for a soulmate. It might be considered the result of getting humbugged the first time, but generally it is not. This is the hobby of men and women of inherited wealth, preachers, and others of leisure. Every ship sailed by the man in search of a soulmate is left a wreck, and the expected soulmate very often does the wrecking. These soulmate chaps, men and women, do not really need a mate, first mate, or second mate, but a darned stiff old martinet of a

commander the rougher he handles them the better it is for them.

The most innocent hobby that I know of is shooting at a black spot on a white piece of paper. If that works harm to any man or woman in the whole world, I cannot see how it is done. Maybe it is a waste of time, but all hobbies are a waste of time, and all of life consists of a series of humbugs and hobbies, with the humbugs exploding and the hobbies lasting, sometimes. The shooting hobby lasts from childhood to four score years and ten, from the birth of experience to the death of memory, whenever that may be.

I knew a shooting man once who got religion. In the end his shooting hobby saved him. Some eloquent revivalist persuaded him that the devil was after him and just about sure to get him. That converted him all right, but he couldn't rid himself of the idea that the devil was still after him. His hallucination took the guise of believing that the devil had taken human form in the shape of some of the neighbors whom he didn't like to begin with. Since the preacher couldn't do it, he meant to convert these men in his own way—make good Indians of 'em. He had to be shut up to stop the process. In his cell, they ultimately gave him a toy air gun and put up on the wall a picture of the devil. All day long he shot the devil full of holes and was very content and a good patient. In the end he announced a conviction that he had killed the devil once for all and that they had just as well replace him with a bull's-eye pasted on the wall. Later on he said he believed if they would let him out he could put up a black spot on a range of his own and shoot a rifle of his own, and that he would have no more fear of the devil or anybody else. They let him out and it all proved to be true—the last I heard of him he was still banging away at a black spot on a white piece of paper, and very harmless and very happy withal.

Maybe a lot of us who like to shoot at a black spot on a white piece of paper have hallucinations. But the life of another and his manner of thinking is his own life and his own manner of thinking, so far as we are concerned: we do not take from the pile of another to add it to our own; we do not go soul chasing for weaker ships, and in all the world we mean no harm to any man, woman or child.

Why should it be necessary to humbug ourselves in order to enjoy life? Because humbug is a creature of the imagination, and without imagination man would be lower than the brutes, for they have it, too. The man who is (Continued on page 14)

Exhibition Shootin'

By Kenneth F. Lee

THERE is little doubt in my mind but that Capt. A. H. Hardy is as well qualified as anyone in this country to hand out a hot line of dope on exhibition and competitive shooting.

When it was announced that a Western sportsman's magazine was to run his series of articles on this subject my ears stuck right out in anticipation, and the first copy of the magazine to contain such an article was eagerly scanned, as were the succeeding issues.

And while giving Brother Hardy due credit for a most scholarly dissertation on general shooting, ballistics, sight setting and allied subjects, it is with sadness that I confess that to date little information of use to any exhibition shot has been gleaned from this series.

This may be due, and very probably is due to a natural disinclination to give away any "tricks of the trade." But so few shooters are in a position to take up the game from a professional angle that this precaution seems almost uncalled for.

I belly-ached so much about these articles of Friend Hardy's that The Wife finally chirped, "Why don't you write a series to suit yourself?" Will that do for an alibi? Then we're all set! Let's go!

Snapshooting at flying objects is a fascinating branch of outdoor exhibition work which holds the attention of a crowd as few other forms of shooting can. It is not so very difficult, provided fair sized targets are tossed (not thrown) nearly straight up and at fairly close range.

In fact, the manner in which such aerial targets are put up has much to do with the scores made. Targets such as small apples, oranges, potatoes, etc., can be hit consistently if they are tossed straight up, but become difficult when thrown at any considerable angle.

From the exhibition point of view, the targets should be of some material that will splash in good shape when hit, so that there is no doubt in the minds of the spectators. At one time a black composition ball was much used, and a puff of fine dust was the result when a bullet connected. Potatoes make a very fair target, being so full of water that they seem to fairly explode when the bullet lands. A full can of 'most anything makes a spectacular target, and nearly all outdoor exhibition shooters make use of them. A high powered bullet landing on such a can in midflight results in a lovely big splurge of fine spray of the color of the contents of the can, and not infrequently in an unexpected baptism of several of the spectators.

Billy Hill, of Remington fame, used to make use of this method to clear the crowds away from the front of his shooting stand. It worked beautifully. Most of his shooting was done at fairs, and fair crowds are generally good-natured.

This snapshooting game can be carried to unbelievable lengths. Commencing with tin cans and a single shot .22 some twelve years ago, I have progressed, at the expense of much time and a few hundred thousand cartridges, to a point where it is now possible to run fifteen straight mothballs, hit a can nine times with an automatic at one toss, and trim such minute targets as C. C. pills, empty .22 shells, etc.

Three targets at a time with either rifle or pistol is common practice, and in gaining snapshooting experience all types of rifles and pistols have been used. By far the best modern .22 for this work is the little Remington-Browning using the plain .22 short. It functions very nicely, and is the fastest action yet devised, is easy to clean and load, and comes with the best set of sights now provided on a stock arm.

One of my 24 Models has been shot constantly—when I say constantly I mean seven days per week—for the past four years. Probably 150,000 shots in all. By all rules of the game it should be a smoothbore, but the little tool is still capable of splitting cards, shooting the spots out of playing cards from the back, and the barrel is still bright and heavily grooved.

The use of hot water and No. 9 is responsible for the long life of the little weapon, which will be fitted with a new barrel this season as a reward for good service. The only real fault that can be found with it is the fact that it was made boys' size in stock and barrel.

It has been stated that the balance of a rifle has much to do with results in snapshooting, also that sights were of much importance. Personally, it makes very little difference whether a rifle weighs five pounds or eight, so long as it functions easily. More than once I have taken all the guns present at a shooting exhibition given before a group of hunters, comprising five or six different makes and calibers, and done good shooting with them just as they came.

As to sights, the only thing important is that the front sight shall not be of the very high type now worn by several ultra high velocity arms. No rear sight is as good as any in snapshooting, although some shooters use a Lyman for this class of work.

Night shooting, when it is too dark to see the gun, much less the sights, at thrown targets faintly outlined against the sky, has convinced me that I can get along very nicely with no sights at all.

For speed of fire, the automatic is of course in a class by itself. My own record on tin cans is nine shots at a toss using the 24 Model. Four is the most I ever got in with a pump .22, and three with the lever action Winchester or Marlin of almost any caliber.

One stunt that never fails to interest the guncrank is done by blocking out the sights

by fitting a playing card on over the muzzle of the rifle in front of the front sight. By keeping both eyes open, it is possible to so focus them on a bull's-eye that a series of fast shots can be pumped in exactly as well as though no cards were used.

I do this trick, but have been unable to get any optician to explain it in a satisfactory manner. As it is obviously impossible to see through the card with the master eye, and as the other eye sees only the target and not the sights, it becomes a little hard to explain. Once in a while some spectator delivers himself of the opinion that it is done by guesswork. Any one who has seen the trick done will admit that it is pretty accurate guesswork, however.

Stage shooting consists almost in its entirety of "faked" shots, and it is not the intention of the writer to waste time and paper in exposing the mechanism involved. Exhibition shooting need not depend on anything but "straight powder" in spite of much that has been said—and written—to the contrary.

Work on held targets involves a measure of risk, to be sure, but the proportion of risk is no greater than that involved in high diving acts, and not nearly so great as the danger in knife throwing. The Mrs. and I hold Necco wafers for each other, also using playing cards, sticks of macaroni, chalk, small glass balls, and also the common stunt of shooting the ashes from a cigar or cigarette held in the mouth.

These shots call for close holding, and must be done at a reasonably close range to avoid accidents. Even the little .22 short can make a bad mess of a hand, and on the wafers an error of half an inch would be dangerous.

Card splitting is easy if the card is held vertically, calling for a line shot only. When the card is held in the horizontal position it requires real shooting, and few stage shooters attempt it.

For indoor shooting each rifle to be used must be sighted in for the exact distance at which the firing will be done, and it is a peculiar fact that at fifteen feet the sights on a .22 need elevation enough to make them shoot flat again at about 75 yards. That is, the sighting at fifteen feet will make the rifle shoot high at fifty feet and beyond.

The use of the mirror in firing over the shoulder is not at all difficult, calling merely for a clear glass and the ability to hold and squeeze off your shot with the rifle in this position. The sights look just the same, and can be held six o'clock as usual.

Using the rifle upside down, butt held against the forehead, is not at all difficult. As most rifles are sighted to throw slightly above the line of sight when held normally, one must remember to hold "twelve o'clock" when shooting in (Continued on page 14)

Big Game Shooting in Norway

By Frantz Rosenberg

Elk—Part I

DURING the past few years I have noticed that *THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN* has increasingly devoted some of its pages to the hunting of big game in foreign lands, and it has struck me that it might perhaps be of some interest to the American reader to hear a little about the hunting of big game in Europe.

Though I cannot offer any thrilling tales of giant bears or of record moose antlers, I will endeavor to give some accounts of the Norwegian elk (moose) and reindeer (caribou) and how these animals are hunted in my own country, Norway.

Some fifteen years ago I had the good fortune to make an extended fall hunting trip to that sportsman's paradise, the Cassiar district of British Columbia, and it immediately struck me what a remarkable resemblance there was between the latter country and my own native land, both as regards scenery, climate and also the large and small game.

Even among the white population on the coast I found a considerable sprinkling of my own countrymen, and I am not likely to forget when after a cold and wet trip by boat down the Stikine River in November, I met in the little town of Wrangell a crew of Norwegian halibut fishermen fresh from the sea, who, when learning I was a countryman of theirs, insisted on making me share their midnight celebrations in the little bar room of the hotel, and needless to say they made me feel quite at home!

Norway cannot now any longer offer the same opportunities of true wilderness life as Alaska, British Columbia and certain parts of Eastern Canada. Its valleys have been settled for centuries and civilization and the steady improvement in the means of communication has necessarily left its mark. Neither can Norway offer the sportsman such a quantity of game nor such fine trophies as Canada and Alaska, but I will say this, that many a city hunter who yearly gets his moose, caribou, or sheep in these countries with comparatively little trouble or discomfort being led on a string by a professional guide or Indian, would find it an entirely different matter to become a successful elk or reindeer hunter in Norway.

The professional guide in the American sense of the word does not exist. At most one may take along a native farmer or mountaineer who knows the locality; and all arrangements and so forth have to be made by the sportsman himself. Thus of necessity and inclination we have become fair hunters ourselves and rather like to be without the everlasting "guide".

Curiously enough Norway like so many other sporting countries may be said to have been discovered first by British sportsmen, and long before we ourselves knew about the country's possibilities in this direction, Englishmen shot over our mountains and forests and fished our rivers and lakes for salmon and trout. Thus it is that the best descriptions of Norwegian sport comes from the pens of men like Abel Chapman in his "Wild Norway," Sir Henry Pottinger in his "Flood, Fell and Forest," E. N. Buxton and others.

there is infinite softness in the half lights of the north and the subdued coloring of the fjords. The general aspect may be—aye, is—of gloomy type, but the extremity of sternness is relieved, in spring by the brilliant emerald of the foreshores and light feathery foliage of the birch. Then in August, masses of heather bloom purple even down to sea level. In the forests the glory of autumnal tints can nowhere be rivaled, while russet and crimson mosses and fell grasses of every hue clothe the lower slopes.

"The Norsk fjelds (mountains) rise abrupt and direct to their full height. Hence few exceed seven thousand feet and none reach nine thousand feet. They look bolder than loftier ranges in other lands where the gradients are more prolonged. . . . There is something, it is true in the character of the fjeld sides, perhaps it is the bold and serrated contour of the skylines, which suggests that they

lead merely to knife edged ridges, falling away on the reverse with equal abruptness as from the visible apex. But this is not so. Norway lies up there!

"One may have read (and overlooked amid dry statistics) in faithful Bennett or Baedeker, a statement that one half of Norway lies at an elevation exceeding two thousand feet. Within that little fact are comprehended very large results. These mural precipices that he sees, are but the walls of vast tablelands stretching for twenty, thirty, it may be fifty miles, and even more, before another deep valley breaks their continuity. It is up here on these glorious highlands, that the Norway of the hunter and stalker, of the sportsman, naturalist and mountaineer is to be found.

"The people, it is true (and the salmon!) live down below in the valleys; but to see Norway, to realize what the word means, you must get on the top, out on the roof!

"The highlands, the roof of Norway, vary infinitely in character. Many of moderate elevation (say under three thousand feet) are of moor like aspect, rolling broken ground clad for miles around with wiry scrub of dwarf birch, creeping willow and such like alpine plants, with numerous tarns and



"Norway lies up there."

Lest I be accused of unduly boosting my own country, I will in the following render part of Abel Chapman's description of the country taken from the introduction to his book, "Wild Norway":

"Norway must attract those who appreciate what is grand and wild. There is boldness and a sense of desolation in her metamorphic mountains with their robe of clinging birch and prehensile pines, and in the infinity of those winding fjords, a title of which it would take a lifetime to explore.

"Norwegian scenery may be said to begin where that of other lands leaves off. Nature here arrays herself on giant scale. There is nothing small even by way of contrast, though

patches of bog interspersed. Snow only lies in patches on the northern faces, whereas on the higher fjeld, it remains in wreaths and unbroken sheets throughout the year. On really high fjeld, snow seems to alternate only with naked faces of bed rock, black as Erebus, or chaos of tumbled boulders.

"Plant life is restricted to lowly forms, such as reindeer moss and lichen, with the puniest of stunted scrubs and cryptogams. Yet even here are scattered oases of fell meadow and pasturage where, in some sheltered glen, one finds grass and wild flowers quite luxuriant. These, if within reach of the nearest valley, are occupied by *saeters*, the summer *sheilings* of the peasantry, who during July and August ascend thither to graze their cattle and goats, to make butter and cheese and to gather into stacks or sheds as hay, the crop of grass and mountain plants. The produce is afterwards conveyed on sledges to the valley when the first snow permits.

"But during some ten months out of the twelve, the fjeld is deserted by man.

"When passing from the snow fjeld to the forest we enter into a very different region. Commencing about the arctic circle and trending southwards a vast area of Central Norway is clad with dense pine forests stretching across to the border of Sweden and lying chiefly to the eastward of the main mountain range. The timberline varies from fifteen hundred to two thousand feet, and many a hundred miles of pathless primeval forest lies between Nordland and the north and the Telemark and Wenern in the south."

The high mountain plateaus so ably described by Chapman are the home of the Scandinavian reindeer the *rangifer tarandus* or the barren ground race of reindeer. In the old days there were countless thousands of these fine animals ranging the mountains in large herds. "Civilization" and the destructiveness of the modern high velocity small bore rifle have sadly decimated their numbers.

In the woodlands the Scandinavian elk, the *alces machlis* still roams in fair numbers and owing to the dense covert and the greater difficulty in hunting him, he will probably continue to offer good sport long after the wild reindeer will be a thing of the past. Norway does not lack good game regulations, quite on the contrary, but it has been found practically impossible to enforce them.

The lumber business is one of the greatest assets of the country, and its great forests whether privately owned or government lands, are being regularly lumbered each year in certain parts. Thus the elk at times has to put up with a great deal of noise and bustle, and during the open season (now ten days, formerly twenty) he is hunted everywhere by good woodsmen and hunters, and unofficially a good part of the rest of the year. So long a contact with man has made him a very

much more wary animal than his less sophisticated congener of the Canadian wilderness. This also applies to the reindeer as compared to the caribou, which animal I have found ridiculously easy to hunt and kill.

The game regulations allow one elk, irrespective of sex, to be killed on each forest area having a certain extent, thus every farm owning sufficient forest area will have one or more elk rights, and besides furnishing the farmer



One of the best elk forests in Northern Norway. The elk-hound is in harness

winter meat, the hunting of the elk forms one of the few relaxations from an otherwise humdrum life. Many of them are keen hunters and often very good shots.

Though excellent woodsmen, like most white hunters, they cannot hope to imitate the ways of the Indian in his hunting craft. Also the amount of game and the character of the forests does not readily lend itself to still hunting pure and simple, and another thing, the Scandinavian elk has never been successfully "called" like the moose. We have consequently been obliged to develop a mode of hunting the elk that will insure a fair amount of success under present conditions, and the use of the trained elk hound plays a most prominent part in elk hunting in Sweden and Norway.

For the benefit of those not acquainted with this way of hunting, let me say at once, that this use of the hound as an ally, in no way detracts from the quality of the sport. Having a fair experience of the American method, I find Norwegian elk hunting the better sport and in many cases taxing the endurance of the hunter far more, and every trophy fairly earned means a lot of hard work with many disappointments thrown in.

The type of hound employed is typical of this country and parts of Sweden from which country some of the best of them come. It is of the Esquimaux type of dog, but more thick set, having a broad head tapering to a pointed muzzle with pointed cocked ears, and has a bushy coiled tail. The usual color is greyish with lighter colored belly and legs. This is the most common race and is called the grey deerhound race. Another race is black, but

otherwise similar in build, and is often seen, with the nomad Laplanders who use it for herding their tame reindeer. All of them have a very keen nose and show remarkable intelligence and great affection for their masters, often refusing to hunt with anybody else.

Elk hunting in Norway or Sweden does not necessitate long expensive trips far into the wilderness, in fact there are today plenty of elk in the forests all around Christiania, the capital of Norway. As a curiosity, I may mention that I have seen elk crossing the potato fields on my farm only a mile from a populous town. Thus with those of us who once have taken up elk hunting, it has become a fixed institution every year, and we usually breed or at least train our own elk hounds, which as every dog lover will understand, greatly adds to the charm of the hunting.

There are two wholly distinct methods of hunting with the elk hound, and in each case the method chosen will depend on the kind of country to be hunted over, whether it is thick densely timbered forest, whether the elk is hard to approach or see, or open sparsely timbered country, or the birch clad slopes of the mountain plateaus.

When starting out the hound is always kept on a leash attached to a special harness leaving the throat free. If in dense forest the so called "loose hound" hunting will prove the most successful.

The start is made as early in the morning as possible, the hunter working up wind towards country where from experience he knows that elk are to be found, and keeping the hound in leash. When fresh spoor is encountered, its freshness can be judged by the behaviour of the hound and the amount of interest it shows. Its tail will go up and ears cock forward and it will strain on the leash, if a fresh track. The hunter now slips the hound and it will go off on the track, finally coming up with the elk or elks and circling round the animal, baying all the time, it will try to hold it until the hunter may have time to come up and shoot. It all sounds very simple!

The hunter in the meantime will have gone up on to some eminence, from where he can hear well, to listen for the welcome sound of the baying, that denotes the stopping of the quarry. Now it will rather be an exception to the rule if the hound should succeed in stopping the elk at the first attempt. In nine cases out of ten, before the hunter, after a break neck spurt, has approached the baying, it will suddenly cease, showing him that the elk has departed.

After awhile he may hear baying far off in some different direction. Again he will run after the sound, profiting by his knowledge of the ground and the ways of the elk, to make short cuts wherever possible, often trying to get in front of the hunt, where he suspects the elk of circling, and the steady baying

does not show that the dog holds the elk well in one place.

In nearly every instance it means gruelling work across the worst possible ground, bogs and windfalls, up and down steep timbered hillsides, through thick bush, the heart pumping and the legs weary, till at length you feel you cannot take another step. Again comes that clear tantalizing baying to you, and you forget everything but that that trusty comrade, your hound calls on you to do your best and not disappoint him, and you gather your last strength for the final spurt. Woof, woof, woof, comes the baying nearer and nearer and you must begin to be careful, testing the wind, lest some treacherous eddy betray you, taking good cover as you make the final approach. There in a small opening in the forest, you see the dog jumping about keeping well out of reach of those flailing forefeet of the elk, still hidden by the pine branches. You try to get a clear view of the elk and suddenly he goes for the dog, showing his shoulder. Bang, goes the shot, he stumbles. Bang, goes the left barrel, and he crashes to the ground, the dog rushing in and tearin gout big mouthfuls of hair.

If a knowing old bull, it may take all day to get your shot, sometimes the dog comes back to the hunter dead beat in the evening, and you take up the spoor next morning, possibly keeping on all that day too, before you get your shot, and being utterly blown and tired, a clean miss is within the possibilities.

Should the hound go after the elk so far, that the hunter cannot hear the baying, it is convenient to have another hound in a leash for spooring only, as thus you will in time get up with the loose hound and elk. As the hunter cannot well manage both dogs it is customary to have a companion along, usually one who knows the country well and who holds the leash and carries the rucksack with food and other necessities.

Norwegian game regulations allows the elk hunter to pursue and kill an elk on neighboring ground, provided the elk has been taken out on his own ground and provided he can prove this satisfactorily. Thus the companion, who may not carry a rifle, provides the witness. Should the neighbor come up and dispute your right you take him along and back track by the help of the dog, and show where the hunt began on your ground.

Where forests are of small extent this may lead to the pursuit of the elk across several different properties and no end of trouble and disputes may result, so personally I have confined my elk hunting to large government forests, where this cannot happen.

As will be seen from above description loose hound hunting is a rather strenuous sport and calls for sound lungs and strong legs and one should be in the pink of condition before starting. To quote Abel Chapman: "After

a certain age—call it forty—some of us would need new machinery for that work, triple expansion, with forced draught and two hundred pounds pressure to the inch." But then there is a great satisfaction, when after a long exhausting hunt you finally bring your elk to bag, and this hunting gives rare opportunities of cooperation between hunter and hound, and



Forestry Service Log Hut

the sagacity and perseverance shown by first rate "loose hounds" is simply marvellous.

There is one drawback to this loose hound hunting, *viz.*, when the quarry proves to be a cow, instead of a bull, or a bull with inferior horns, it is necessary to kill it, once it is brought to bay, as otherwise the dog would soon lose interest in the game or even become entirely spoiled.

Really first class loose hounds are rare and fetch very high prices, and some of them will keep up with an elk for days on end. The spoor hound's requisites are, besides a keen nose, that it keeps absolutely still in the pre-

so strenuous as the loose hound hunting, and it has the great advantage of letting the hunter pick his heads, also it offers more opportunities of studying the animals. Even these northern forests have plenty of thick timber here and there, especially along the rivers and lakes, and this form of hunting often calls for the best of woodcraft and quick accurate shooting on the part of the hunter, and there will be work hard enough to satisfy most enthusiasts.

In such country on still warm days, when the fickle air currents chop and change, and with dry cracking twigs underfoot, it is often quite impossible to get within shot of elk, when using the spoor hound, so a combination of the two methods will then often ensure success. Of course if there were more elk, one would not need a dog at all in the more open country, such as is the case in Alaska, where from one little knoll I once watched no less than seven families of moose at one time, it was practically only a case of picking the best head. By using the spoor hound however, there is much less chance of losing wounded animals, which is a great consideration to my mind.

Though I have now and then hunted with loose hounds, most of my elk hunting has taken place in the large wild forest tracts in northern Norway where the spoor hound is universally used, and I will endeavor in the following to describe a few of my experiences.

Besides the smaller privately owned forests, the Norwegian Government owns enormous tracts of forest land and so do the various countries. The elk rights in these forests are each year advertised in the daily papers and the prospective lessee can send in to the Forestry Service of the district his bid in a sealed envelope. On a certain day the envelopes are opened, and the highest bidder gets the elk rights. Each forest has from one to five or more rights according to the extent of the forest or its quality as elk ground and by sending in bids for more forests the sportsman may shoot a good many elk in one season. In the same manner elk rights are bought from the forest farmers.

It is hardly ever necessary to take a tent to these elk forests, as in most cases there will be one or more Forestry Service log cabins that the hunter may use or at least some shack that will do in a pinch. Most convenient of all is of course some outlying forest farm, though not so picturesque as the little cabin on some lonely lake.

These then are the general conditions under which the Norwegian sportsman hunts game so closely similar to the North American moose. It is evident that it differs widely from the park shooting of other continental countries and calls for no mean degree of sportsmanship. In the second and concluding part of the story, some actual hunting experiences will be described.



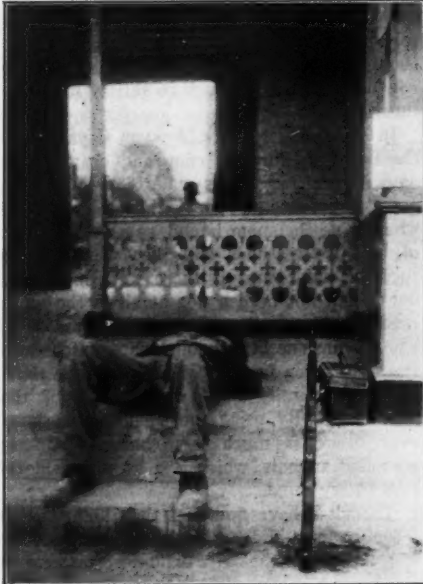
A Big Norwegian Bull "Elk"

sence of elk, and they are much easier to train than a loose hound.

The other hunting method which is chiefly used in northern Norway, where the forests are more open, is simply "still hunting" with the aid of the spoor hound, which helps the hunter in finding the fresh tracks and following them, or pulls on the direct scent of the elk, thus bringing the hunter near enough to the elk to be able to spot it and stalk within shooting range. This form of hunting is not

Pen and Camera Snapshots of the

Story by E. C. Crossman



SATURDAY morning, November 8th, the ship on which the Pan-American rifle team were passengers for Peru blew her whistle and divers good looking and trustful damsels were treated to a look at the equator through the specially prepared telescope of a ribald and prevaricating member of the rifle team. No camel was walking along the equator, however.

Just after noon there arose a hideous clangor of gongs from the flying deck and the alarmed passengers beheld a strange and impressive procession, Father Neptune in person, together with all his court, his daughter, policemen, barber and all. The court was held on a hatch on the forward deck in close proximity to the ship's swimming tank. I blush to say, as an officer of the rifle team, that the solemn and impressive ceremonies were rudely disturbed at times by the reprehensible actions of various members of the team.

The first instance was when two of the team squad were ordered by the court to sit down facing each other, and blindfolded, to feed each other some mysterious liquid with long handled spoons. It looked like cylinder oil but I am told it was nothing worse than syrup.

Presently one of the twain, reaching for the face of the other with a loaded spoon, unintentionally spilled it down the neck of his partner's open shirt. Whereupon this varlet, enraged, arose and crowned his team brother with the brimming bowl of liquid, showing a most deplorable lack of team spirit and respect for the court. It took six policemen and the bystanders to separate this pair and throw them into the tank, which they badly needed by this time.

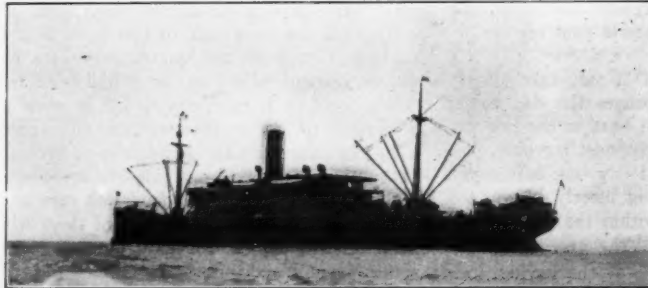
The second instance was that of a large and rough party by the name of Vermette, who is not unknown in the pistol shooting game, who incurred the displeasure of King Neptune. The court let him off with the mild sentence of being shaved and given an egg shampoo. The ceremony went well enough—the lathering of the candidate with a pleasing mixture of soot from the stacks, and engine oil, and the neat close shave with a wooden razor two feet long. But, presently the barber's assistant approached with a couple of eggs and proceeded to whang said Vermette over the head with one in the effort to break it.

Either the egg was a china one or else was

Ford would confer a boon on suffering South American humanity if he'd send his chariots south of Panama, without any horns on 'em.

The first thing the typical Peruvian half-wit automobile driver does when he accumulated a chariot, is to take off the muffler and throw it away, and the next is to poke a pin down in his horn button so it blows all the time. The pin is taken out when the car is in a state of rest, not otherwise.

The other thing for which I yearned was to tip off his lader one of the wild Indians the authorities had driven out of the brush and caught and set to calcimining the fronts of the Lima buildings in preparation for the



Above: Portrait study of a member of the U. S. Team just after he made two 10's, two 9's and then a 5.

Center: The "Santa Luisa," on which the team were passengers, at Salaverry.

Below: The vendors of Panama hats who besieged the steamer at Paíta, Peru.

laid by a hen who had been flirting with a concrete mixer because nothing happened except a howl of rage from the candidate, who reached out a pair of long arms, gathered in the barber, the barber's assistant, a couple of policemen and Neptune's daughter and proceeded to go to the mat with the outfit. Also went all of the manifold paraphernalia, eggs, lather, flour paste, and dishes and bottle of dope of an unknown nature.

When the horrified court officers got the pile untangled and hurled Vermette into the tank, the parties concerned looked as though they had been through a boiler explosion in an egg plant.

A half hour later one of the members of the rifle team, still thirsting for revenge, sneaked around behind the tank, turned on full force the four-inch hose used to fill it, held the nozzle under water until the time was ripe, and then proceeded to turn this firehose at short range into the court. He knocked Neptune off the hatch the first salvo and the court was then and there declared adjourned, not to say dissolved.

THERE were two things I wanted to do in Lima, and didn't, wherefore do I mourn the lost opportunities.

One of them was to sally forth, and to slay violently and with much gore, one or more of the half-wits who made the days hideous and the nights impossible by everlastingly blowing their motor horns. Henry



Centenario. Having tipped one of these birds off a very high ladder on a very hard cobbled street I wanted to borrow a Ford and run

Peruvian Pan-American Matches

Photos by Steve Monahan

over him a few dozen times to impress the matter on his mind. The fellow who thought up that superstition that walking under a ladder was unlucky must have been a *Limeno*. Only in Lima it wasn't unlucky, it was plumb certain.

They averaged nine to the block, these morons equipped with a pail of colored white wash and a brush and a long ladder. You could take your choice of walking under the ladder and hoping that he wouldn't hit more of you than your hat and coat, or you could step out in the twenty-one-foot street and cave in a Ford radiator with your southern exposure two seconds later.

Inca, enraged at missing a victim, loaded his brush with yaller calcimine, took good aim, and patterned 85 per cent in a 24-inch circle on this party's back at a distance of twenty-five feet. That bird sure swung a full choke brush.

THE way to the rifle range lies across the Rimac River, a cross between a creek and a brook in a more wet country, and then down a cobbled street through old Lima. Said street is copiously inhabited by burros, donkey-carts, kids, dogs and turkey buzzards, bounded on either side by squalid one-story mud houses with plaster fronts in and around which live Limenos in about an as-near-to-Nature state

Above: A live-wire lottery ticket seller, one of a legion of such to be found on the streets of Peruvian cities.

Center: What is left of the Pachacamac Rifle Club of A. D. 1524.

Below: A Lima lady calling on another Lima lady in her "Lima-sine."



I know one fellow who crossed clear over to the other side of the street to avoid one of these Inca descendants, whereupon the

as one can get in the confines of a city. I should say that these houses and courts average about two natives to the square yard, mostly kids, and no day was complet in the life of a Lima Ford driver if he didn't kill a dog or dogs.

We hit one about the third morning, a dog the size of a Shetland pony, and eleven pounds heavier than the Ford. We bounced off and started off up a court four feet wide and full of family washing, but luckily the Ford couldn't get more than its radiator into said court.

After we got the devil car backed out again and looked over the scenery we found that we had really killed the dog because the turkey buzzards already had him in hand.

On our way back, we got another dog, a rare animal composed of Pizarro pointer, garbage hound and Peruvian setter. If he hadn't contained so much setter we wouldn't have hit him.

THE word "champion" has a magic effect on a South American, likewise does success and winning. They are very childlike in being utter worshippers of success, and making no allowances for failure, which is one reason why it is so important that our Pan-American teams represent the utmost strength of our country.

Captain Stewart, our big and good looking military attache, commented on the effect created by some ham-and-egg American prize



fighter who came down to Lima and got his can knocked off by a native fighter. Stewart said that it reflected on everything American from sporting goods to locomotives.

An American rifle team going to these countries is more than a rifle team, it is a diplomatic and trade mission, and its winning or losing has an enormous effect on American prestige generally as much as would the defeat of a picked British infantry regiment in East India.

The South Americans and more particularly the Chilians, haven't gotten over laughing at this date over the stranding of our destroyer column on the California coast, and the evil effect of the explosion in the battleship turret but a few months after this first disaster. A great deal of South America is still groping its way, it is not certain whether to take the guiding hand of the American, the German, the Frenchman or the Britisher.

Peru has an American Naval Mission; a French Military Mission, and a Spanish Police Mission.

Chile, hating Peru with a venomous hate that Peru returns five-fold, has a German Military Mission and a British Naval Mission.

An interesting and well authenticated story is that Von Mackensen's Chief of Staff, escaping after the Armistice, went to Bolivia, and is now the head of the Bolivian army and virtually the head of the government.

ONE morning the team fell with a whoop of joy on the Spanish paper, *La Chronica*. A paragraph written by a guileless scribe covering the shoot, referred to the young millionaire, Morgan, spending his *reales* with a free hand.

At that moment, Morgan, like most young graduates from the Academy with about one

thousand bucks worth of clothes to buy, was in a state of total bustedness and this paragraph rubbed all his fur the wrong way.

It seemed that said scribe, through an interpreter, had asked Morgan if he were the son of the New York millionaire, J. P. Morgan. Whereupon Navy, thinking that he was being kidded, replied that it was even so, and proceeded to elaborate on the house in which he lived on Fifth Avenue, the number of autos that he owned, and the fact that his private battleship, the U. S. S. Utah, was even then on its way south to pick him up. All of which was swallowed verbatim by the serious Limeno. Thereafter to the end of the shoot, Morgan was never referred to without the Millionaire qualification and he was invited to contribute to most everything going on in Lima. If he had the nerve to accept any cash prizes I shall be much surprised.

Incidentally Kid Morgan was a much worried boy for several days after the Pan-American. His troubles were not over a damsel—at least not his chief trouble—but because of the fact that an admiral of the Navy had requested Morgan to write to him an unofficial letter telling him how the matches came out.

Morgan being a freshly hatched Ensign just taking on his first regular hitch in the Utah when she arrived at Callao, stood just a little in awe of an admiral—about the only thing he did stand in awe of. His quandry was how to address an admiral in an unofficial way.

The team gladly aided him with advice, the same being not to stand on too much on formality. The salutation they evolved was merely this:

"Dear Ad."

THE Cubans are eager to be invited to our Camp Perry matches in 1925—if any. We would have no trouble reviving the Palma but might have a little trouble keeping it where it now reposes. As long as the Canucks and British insist on handicapping themselves with rifles antedating our Krag and won't shoot against the Springfield, I am for letting somebody in who can and will shoot, provided the conditions allow the Cubans to compete.

With an army of some 15,000 equipped with our Springfield, trained originally by American Army and Marine officers, using our firing systems and courses, and naturally enthusiastic, those Cubans are not to be confused with South or Central America—except Argentina—in shooting efficiency.

THE International Team in France shot for the Argentine Cup.

The revolver teams at the Pan-American shot for the Argentine Cup.

The Pan-American Rifle Match was for the Argentine Cup.

High man in the Peruvian Trophy Match won the Argentine Cup.

For the lovamike isn't it time we put up a few cups ourselves and quit mooching on those Argentine sportsmen?

How about the United States Cup, just for a little change?

And, if somebody suggested it to them, I'll bet there would be a Cuban Cup and that it would be some cup at that.

JOE JACKSON complained that these Peruvians didn't understand pure Castilian Spanish, such as he spoke, and alleged that they must use some sort of dialect or other.

On the way home from Miraflores about 1 g. m., we waited for some time for a car at a junction at which also waited two good looking Peruvian girls and their forbidding appearing older companion. It appeared after a time that walking was going to be good, and Lima was five miles away. It worried Joe a lot because he became firmly convinced that it was his duty to see that the three Peruvian ladies got safely into Lima, and all three wore ridiculous high heel, impractical shoes, which meant that Joe would have to carry all three, even if they were strangers.

Wherefore, after walking up and down the platform and becoming more disgusted every minute with the footgear of the Peruvian damsels from the standpoint of a five mile walk, Joe finally stopped and addressed them in the following limp Castilian:

"Porque usted have such bum shoes? eh?"

THE receiver of the Springfield is not a very satisfactory mounting for the Lyman 48 sight due to the hardness and the thinness of the material. Springfield should be persuaded to make this receiver bridge much thicker and not harden it. Frequent complaint is heard from sportsmen that the 48 screws work loose—I own two such rifles—while during the Pan-American most of our sights worked loose sooner or later. Two hundred shots saw my own plenty loose and flopping in the breeze.

AT first glimpse the rebarrelling of South American Mausers with our crack barrels would seem a good thing for our prestige and business, but I am not so sure of it. If a rifle that outwardly appears a German Mauser puts up fine scores because it has an American barrel, it is quite likely to reflect more credit on the German Mauser than on the retiring and mostly unmarked American barrel.

The Pan-American rules should be clarified to the end that the provision as to rifles of any of the countries be explained more fully. The Peruvians translate it as permitting rebarrelling with American barrels, but such a rifle is not the rifle of any of the countries any more than would be one barreled with a heavy match or pressure barrel.

THE Peruvians, like the Argentinos, passed the buck to their rifles for losing out in the Pan-American. Due consideration of said rifles, the ammunition, and their positions moves me to suggest that they also take some lessons in the prone position. The Peruvians with few exceptions, pulled up the right leg until the knee was well bent, which effectually prevented flattening out into the sling and getting close to the ground.

Then to make sure that they couldn't hold many of them pulled back the left hand to about the latitude of the trigger guard, and took a feeble hitch of the sling around the elbow—to prevent losing the rifle I suppose, it didn't aid much in steadying the gun.

As some of them used the Springfield and match ammunition without specially distinguishing themselves, I fear that the Mauser is coming in for some undeserved "cussing out."

ARGENTINA is just completing a gorgeous new range, according to the tales they told me, with something like 150 300-meter targets in one bank, and a new building containing a restaurant, showers, lockers, small bore range, club room, and all the fixin's. It is part of a city park and the range is to be complete in every detail. The live wire Argentinos like to shoot, as you will note.

They are after the Pan-American for 1926, and if I had any vote in the matter I would vote "Yes" early and often. They are fine sportsmen, those chaps, and from the reports of 1912, know how to make up a prize list and to entertain.

THE question of whether a change in position requires a change in the sight adjustment of the rifle has always been a more or less moot one with rifle shooters.

Any change doubtless comes from a change in vision, hardly a change in the shooting of the rifle.

One evening at a team meeting I asked for the dope from each of the team shooters present, men able to hold sufficiently well and having shot one rifle long enough to know exactly what changes were required. Here is the line-up for your benefit—remembering that a "click" is one-third minute and equal, at 300 meters to roughly one inch, and at 200 meters to two-thirds inch.

Name	Decrease, pr'n to kneel.	Kneel. to Stn'd
Hinds	2 clicks	2 clicks
Rehm	0	0
Fisher	2 clicks	1
Coulter	3 clicks (1 minute)	0
Monahan	0	0
Morgan	3 clicks	2
Lloyd	0	0
Vermette	2 clicks	0
Jackson	2 clicks	0
Kneusel	0	0
Crossman	3 clicks	0

This was one of the few occasions where there was a constant change of position, a fine ring target calling for constant center adjustment, and sights permitting of accurate and fine changes, not to mention the finest of ammunition and men in whose holding you could have utter confidence—in most cases at least. There were several doubtful parties on this list, whom modesty forbids me to mention, but the actual shooters were chaps in whose holding I have utter confidence.

Those who found no change were not entirely sure that this was so. The consensus of opinion and score books over a long period in which the conditions were more nearly alike than any shoot you and I have ever seen, shows that in changing from prone to kneeling, it is safe to drop a minute but that from kneeling to offhand there is little, if any change. Naturally in shifting from prone to offhand the same minute should be taken off.

Rarely can this be so accurately checked with military targets and sights, for obvious reasons.

Keeping my own dope book carefully for two weeks and (Continued on page 14)

The Extra Light Weight .30-30 Model 55 Winchester

By F. C. Ness

ABOUT twelve years ago I acquired a lever action Winchester from a would-be deer hunter who had changed his mind. The gun was a solid frame with a 26-inch octagon in new condition. The caliber was .32-40, and the price six dollars. It was a Model 1894.

This gun was an ungainly, unhandy, and heavy thing, weighing eight pounds. But it was really fine for a long, steady shot from body rest. It had the customary abominable factory iron sights, and the usual Winchester prong horn, rifle butt plate. Factories are getting away from these things now-a-days.

And these latter were the most dangerous contenders because they usually stayed in the black.

At the first shoot I had charge of the targets and the scoring, so was the last man to get sighted in. But when I did get well into the black, I stayed there, and my 1894 Winchester beat out twice the two heavy, single shot .32-40's that were leading. This taught me that more than fine groups were needed. With the open sights I had shot ten-shot groups into a 2¼-inch circle at 100 yards, but I found it necessary to center most of the group in the S. A. ten-ring to compete with the

I evolved a sitting position of my own (somewhat similar to the one employed by Crossman when he tried out the big Wesley Richards bolt actions a few years ago) to which I was most partial, and from which I could sometimes score 46 x 50 at 200 yards with the Model 1894. From this same sitting position, with the 98 grain mid-range cartridge I could shoot into an area the size of a squirrel's head regularly at 50 yards. This I have always considered the very best work of the '94.

Next I fastened a Marbles flexible joint peep sight to the tang, and replaced the rear



At first I was not much impressed with her looks, and not being a particular lover of the lever action, I never did give her any credit for her latent beauty. But I used this gun considerably and developed a respect for its shooting qualities.

I replaced the factory front with a Lyman ivory bead and dehorned the rear, beveling the edge forward, which left a clean-cut, flat-top, sporting rear sight. I checkered the grip and fore-arm, and doctored the trigger. Then I turned my attention to the ammunition and found the soft point smokeless, with a velocity of 1,427 f. s., my very best bet. This was just a cheap, ordinary twenty-dollar repeater, but in performance it was a keen rival of higher priced, single shot target rifles. The weight and length of its barrel, and the rigidity of its solid frame construction were compelling factors in the splendid results it gave up to 200 yards from rest.

Turkey shoots in Goodhue County were conducted on the basis of 100 yards and open sights. A heavy plank was usually provided for the shooters, propped up at a thirty degree angle. Most of us sprawled belly down on this plank and leaned our rifles across the forward end. This made the gun shoot high. I remember I was about the only one who held his hand between plank and fore-end, and I never had to lower my sights because this made it shoot the same as from the sitting position, which was my favorite way. There would be a sprinkling of guns: a number of .25-20's, a few .25-35's, and one or two .38-55's; but the majority used the .32-40 caliber.

sharks at the turkey shoots; and my best groups were nearly twice as big as that 1½-inch ten-ring.

So I came to the next shoot carefully sighted in for 100 yards, and brought my own targets to be assured of the same minutes of elevation from the six o'clock hold. The result was I won my share of turkey at this shoot, losing only a couple of my ties in the shoot off. Competition was keen, and I lost one by a hair, when my competitor's .32-40 nicked the ten-ring while my bullet just touched the white line. The other loss was due to my failure to watch the weeds near the target. We shot from a sheltered position, and I failed to note the lull in the strong, gusty cross wind at the butts, holding below three o'clock, my bullet failed to drift in, and I got a wide eight for the shot.

At the next shoot I won the first two turkeys, and was promptly ruled out, because the city sports didn't show up, and the other shooters refused to buy tickets. Having my share, I didn't care much, so I accepted five-dollars for the birds I had won, placed them back into competition, and permitted the other shooters to take turns with my gun. I had the satisfaction of having my cheap .32-40 repeater win 'most every bird against the other guns in the field, some of those present demanded the right to buy my gun, but I rejected all their foolish offers because I had some experimenting in view and wanted to get better acquainted with the clumsy Winchester, besides I knew it was due merely to being exactly sighted in.

with a King's leaf sight. The direct result was 1¾-inch groups at 50 yards with the factory soft point smokeless. Then I got a supply of round ball and some Ideal tools, and builded me a five-point rest down in the pasture. A year and a half of experimenting followed with six brands of powder and the 49 grain, Ideal, round ball, No. 31951, to work out the best squirrel load. All my patience, gun knowledge, and care went into the decision that four grains of du Pont No. 80 behind the naked, ungreaed, ball seated lightly in the case mouth, with the spew up, was the best possible load. Many a morning I have gotten up before daylight, hied me away to nearby squirrel woods, and returned shortly after sun rise with five greys, bagged with five cartridges charged with the short range load. Rarely used more than one shell at a single squirrel.

During the summer we used this very light load on aerial targets—tin cans, bottles, and wooden blocks thrown up. We found it far more reliable than the .32 S. & W. revolver cartridge in the adapter, on sparrow and gopher, in addition to the point of convenience. The gun was too unwieldy for the best aerial work, but we had fair success at that. By this time, of course, I was very well acquainted with my Model 1894, but, while I grew keenly to appreciate its good points, I never waxed very enthusiastic. You see I happened to be more of a quick shot, tin can artist than a careful, freeze hold shooter, and was therefore prejudiced against the lever ac-

tion in favor of the automatic and trombone models in the .22 caliber.

My final fling with the Model 1894 was to get a box of Winchester High Velocity cartridges. These were loaded in the same case, and with the same soft point, 165 grain bullet, but to give 325 f. s. greater velocity than the factory smokeless load I had been using, or a speed of 1,752 f. s. The last five shots of this box were fired from prone, using the peep sight and a sand bag muzzle rest. I paced it off to 240 yards, and I have checked up my pacing over uneven country many times with the steel tape to an average three yard loss per each 100 yards. The group measured less than 1 in. x 2 in. figured from center of bullet holes. Two such groups could be placed as possible side by side without crowding within the ten-ring of the Standard American black for 200 yards.

The Union Metallic Cartridge Company loaded the same case and bullet to a velocity of 2,065 f. s., which they called the .32-40 High Power. Though I was never able to obtain any, this load looked real respectable to me. It placed the .32-40 in the .30-30 class. The former (High Power) drives a 165-grain S. P. at 2,065 f. s., while the latter speeds a 170 grain S. P. at 2,000 f. s., or an advantage (in ballistics) of five grains bullet weight in the .30-30, and of 65 f. s. velocity in the .32-40 H. P. One of my tables at that time placed the killing coefficient of the .32-40 H. P. on top with 4.65, the .303 Savage next with 4.39, the .30-30 Winchester third with 4.20, and, for comparison, the .25-35 Winchester and Savage 2.45.

In spite of the gratifying results it had given me, I parted with the Model 1894 solid frame with no great feeling of regret. A steady stream of Winchesters came into my possession, as guns have a habit of doing, and went again; Models, 1873, 1892, 1894, 1903, 1906, 1890, all the lever actions except the Model 1895, which I disliked for its unhandiness to use an awkward expression, and the best of them all—the Model 1886, which I deemed the strongest, smoothest, and most dependable lever action mechanism ever designed. But I never owned one because I had no use for the heavy calibers for which it was designed. I still have the old Model 1873 because of its kinship to the old Henry-Winchester of romantic and historic associations. I have also a '92 and a '94, not because of any weakening of my prejudice against the lever action Winchester, but because it just *happens*—they were wished onto me.

There was a .25-20 carbine, much cherished by finger lever cranks when it first appeared. There was also a solid frame, full length .25-20, which bested the pets of three of my friends in competition, accounted for small game, both sitting and running, could hit a one-inch circle at 50 yards from rest, and shot to the tune of 7, 7, 9, 8, 10, 9, 10 at long

range on standard bull's-eyes. Of course I was pleased with such results, but, still I didn't take to the guns. My deer hunting friends were loud and lusty in acclaiming the virtues of their .38-40 and .44 Winchesters, but I remained adamant to their wiles. The only lever action which I considered decent enough to look at, and nice handling enough to own was a .25-35 Savage "Feather-weight" with Sheard and Lyman sights. Though it was a lever action, it had a smoother outline that was more to my liking.

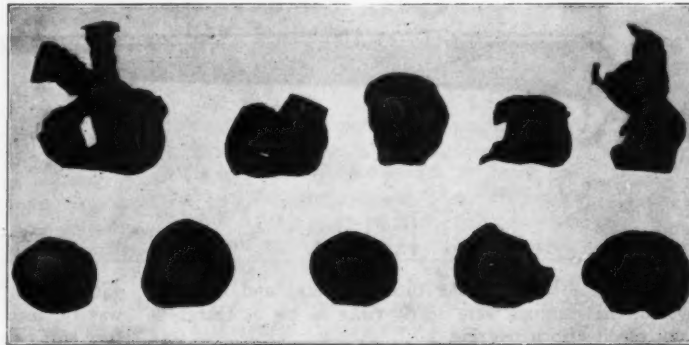
In 1913 the Winchester Repeating Arms Company sent me their Catalog No. 78. Therein was described and pictured my old familiar 1894 solid frame. There was also described (but not pictured) a special order Model 1894, termed the "Extra Light Weight 'Take Down'." Regular features: Straight grip stock of plain wood, not checked, with shotgun butt stock and rubber butt plate, half magazine holding four cartridges, weight 7½ pounds, and nickel steel barrel. Optional

In keeping with the times the Winchester people have ignored their former, heavy, .22 caliber musket, to make an excellent, five-shot, bolt action repeater after a military pattern; their popular Model 52. Recently they made changes in the stock of this gun; the greater length a unanimous improvement; but the change in comb not so regarded by some of the cranks. They have eliminated many cartridges, now making the '86 Model only in a light weight half magazine and only for the .33 W. C. F., dropping the .45-70, .45-90, and the .50-110. They have done the same with their '92 Model, but only dropping the .38-40 from this gun's former list. They call the new light weight half magazine gun with the old 1892 action, the "Model 53."

The next in order was the Model 1894, with its list of cartridges:—the .25-35, .30-30, .32-40, .38-55, and the .32 Winchester Special. These were placed under the block, cut off, and dropped, all except the .30-30. The .30 W. C. F. has been improved, as it is known, to equal or supersede, the others, thus making them unnecessary. The 1894 action was retained, but the rest of the gun cut down like the latest .33 W. C. F. caliber 1886 Model, and the Model 53, into a light weight, half magazine gun, which they call the "Model 55"—their latest gun.

The Model 55 answers almost exactly the description of the "Extra Light Weight 'Take Down' Model 1894" I quoted from the Winchester catalog of 1913. Therefore the Model 55 is not strictly a new model, but a rebashed '94. It is a case of dropping the regular '94 Model and of making the (then) special-order gun the (now) regular model. The only definite changes being the shotgun butt plate, which is now made of steel instead of hard rubber; the flat top sporting rear sight; the gold bead Lyman front sight; and making the 24 inch round barrel, and the .30-30 caliber regular instead of optional features. The barrel has been nicely tapered down, and, in spite of the take-down feature which increases the weight of a gun, the Model 55 weighs but seven pounds, just the right weight for good handling and comfort when the power of the improved .30 W. C. F. is considered. Since 1913 the price of the gun has doubled, from about \$25 to about \$50.

Time lapses have a way of altering first impressions, of lessening skepticism, and of modifying prejudices. The last part of August, 1924, I saw my first picture of the Model 53 Winchester. Gone were the sharp corners of former long, heavy octagonal barrel. Instead was a shorter, 22-inch, neatly tapered, round barrel, and the half magazine was entirely concealed within the fore-end. Gone was the old rifle butt stock with its high arch and sharp toe and heel. Instead was a higher-combed, more serviceable stock of the shotgun pattern, and instead of the usual concave arm hole and the uncomfortable, prong horn



.32-40 Soft-nose Bullets fired at 200 yards into sand. Top row fired at 1,752 f. s. velocity. Bottom row fired at 1,427 f. s. velocity

.30-30 caliber, and 24 inch barrel length. I was mildly interested, I admit, but never thought those few changes could add very much to the attractiveness and handling qualities of a gun; and my prejudice kept me from giving the paragraph more than a casual look.

Since then there have been many changes in guns and ammunition. The Winchester people have increased the speed of their .30-30 cartridge 200 f. s., and Remington, U. M. C. even more I believe. If you don't believe that is an appreciable increase, look at the photo of recovered soft point bullets. I shot a number of soft nose bullets weighing 165 grains into a sand bank at 200 yards. Those at a velocity of 1,427 f. s., were nicely deformed into neat mushrooms, the jacket remaining intact, while those at 1,752 f. s., were badly distorted, the metal jacket disrupted and broken up, some of them flaring out like pin wheels. I have fired half a hundred of the improved .30-30's into snow, wood, ice, earth, and rock, and none of them glanced and ricocheted as this 170 grain soft nose would at a lower velocity; they just spattered at 2,200 f. s. Fired into a small burr oak, it did not penetrate, but delivered a terrific shock at 20 yards, shaking the whole tree and splitting the trunk a foot up and down.

butt plate was one of the straighter shotgun kind with round corners. The gun was trim, neat, really had good lines, and for the first time I was looking at a Winchester lever action that appealed to my esthetic eye.

Exactly two months later, which was the closing week of October, 1924, I looked at the first cut of the Model 55. It was the twin brother of the Model 53, and had even more of a stream line to its contour. The nice tapered effect from butt plate to muzzle was smoother and better carried out by the two-inch projection of the half magazine from the fore-end, and by the longer barrel, carried forward to a 24 inch taper. In the picture this gun looked as good to me (for a lever action) as had the .25-35 Savage Featherweight, and I liked its shotgun butt stock and plate much better than the fish-belly one of the Savage.

Another month, or on the 21st of November, the Winchester Company shipped me two express packages. I opened the smaller, and found five boxes of .30 W. C. F. smokeless. The long one held some literature, a wooden cleaning rod, and a heavily greased gun wrapped in oiled paper; the neatest little gun I had ever seen. It had a round, nicely tapered, 24-inch barrel of nickel steel, with a high lug on the forward end holding a Lyman, gold-bead sight, and, near the receiver, a long, spring-shank, flat top, sporting rear, with the customary, progressively notched elevating bar, of five notches. The end of the four-shot magazine projected far enough to accommodate the locking device of the take-down system. The almost straight shotgun butt plate, flat at the toe, but nicely convex towards the heel, was of steel and sharply cross grooved to prevent slipping on the shoulder. All the metal parts were neatly blued a deep bluish color, almost a dull black. Two nicely grained pieces of walnut constitute stock and fore-end, lightly varnished, but finished dull. Such is the Winchester Model 55, .30 W. C. F.

Remember when you first unwrapped or picked up the Colt .22 Automatic, how forcibly you were struck by its superb neatness and trim outline? That's exactly the way the Model 55 affected me. The shotgun butt stock made it come up to my cheek and line up just like the old scatter gun. The action is light and compact, but strong and reliable, and the mechanism handled the cartridges I tried with smoothness and dispatch. It might have been a .22. Every one who saw this gun fell in love with it, but none could guess the caliber. It was neater and looked smaller than Howe's .25-20 or Beckler's .25-35 carbine. Still it develops 1,827 foot pounds of energy without a great deal of fuss.

It is out and out a hunting gun. It is light enough to be carried all day without trouble; it is small enough to be handy in a boat, canoe or brush; and yet it has all the punch necessary for black bear, deer, and all the lesser animals down the line. Put together, it would ride conveniently in the saddle boot. On a pack sack trip such a rifle would be incidental. The take-down system, same as the 1894, is simple, quick, but strong. The breech projection of the barrel screws into the inter-

rupted threads of the receiver well. The powerful, leverage of the spiral system locking device draws the two parts together accurately, tightly, and holds them positively. Taken down, the Model 55 easily goes into almost any suitcase for a deer hunting journey. It lies beside me on my desk as I write, occupying a space $24\frac{1}{4}$ inches long by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide.

This particular gun, G-5501 C, of Lot 11, was proof shot one-half overload and issued November 10th. I was ill at the time it arrived, and remained so for a long time, in bed and out. While convalescent, snow and ice held Minnesota in Winter's grip with a period of sub-zero weather which is still with us, but somewhat modified. Yesterday Art and I decided to wait no longer. We couldn't expect to give the gun a fair tryout under these conditions, but the Model 55 was a hunting rifle, and a hunter can rarely pick his conditions.

I decided not to shoot the gun from rest, but to use practical hunting positions: standing, kneeling, sitting, and prone. I wore two sweaters, flannel shirt, and a mackinaw, as it was my first outing since taking sick. Art was recovering from an attack of rheumatism so you can imagine we were in not condition to do our best work. Neither of us had fired a rifle for a year. We had to hike three miles out in the country to get a long range and a safe place to do our shooting. The icy snow crust broke through at every step and tired us. We carried the shells, three large targets, camera, shooting case, a blanket, a hatchet, my heavy target holder, or portable butt, and the gun. Weak as we were, we perspired freely and were fatigued when we came to the shooting place. We couldn't wait because the days are too short, and it was too cold to remove our mittens and mackinaws.

With a steel tape we measured off a 50-yard and a 100-yard shooting point from the target butt. From 50 yards I commenced shooting at the Standard American 100-yard target with a four-inch bull. I stood up and gripped the forward end of the fore-end as in hunting. My mackinaw collar kept between my cheek and the stock, interfering with my hold, but I didn't dare take it off. Two pair of mittens impeded my grip and trigger pull, but I kept my thumb *along* instead of *over* the tang. I was surprised the gun didn't kick more; it was really pleasant to shoot. I fired five shots. Outside of the sighting shot, they all went into the black. I raised the rear into the second notch, and this gave the proper elevation for a six o'clock aim. The score was 6, 9, 8, 8, 8, standing offhand. Compared to the usual factory stuff, those sights were very good, and the trigger pull was short and sweet.

Kneeling, I held the gun *behind* the fore-end and called every shot accurately. For some reason they all went low. I corrected for the last shot and got it into center. Score: 7, 6, 6, 6, 10. Art tried it from the offhand. He gripped *around* the tang, and his thumb biffed him a hard crack in the nose the first shot. He thought the gun kicked quite some; more than another .30-30 he had shot a few years before. Art's shots went high, but he got a neat $2\frac{1}{4}$ -inch group that scored 6, 6, 6, 4, 4,

near the top scoring ring of the target. I stood beside him with my $4\frac{1}{2}$ power two-dollar "Pockscope" trained on the target. The sun was already behind the hill, but I could see every one of his bullet holes through the cheap glass.

We spread our blankets at the 100-yard firing point. After I had plugged the holes with weeds, Art fired five shots from prone. Again he got a small group; this time in the upper, right-hand corner of the paper. He aimed low for his fifth shot and got a nine. He had vision trouble, and didn't like those Model 55 sights. Said he would have preferred a wider, blade front. When we reached home, he wished he had smoked the sights.

At 100 yards prone, I used the same sight elevation, hold, and aim as at 50 yards, and got 8, 9, 7, 9, 7, which was better than from the kneeling position at 50 yards. Then I filled the gun and got into the sitting position, which was difficult on that steep side hill. I removed my outer mitten now, which left only a glove on my right hand, and emptied the gun in quick fire. This was slower than rapid fire, but considerably faster than timed fire. The gun handled fine, and I knew I was getting close, but was surprised by the actual score: 5, 9, 9, 9, 8. The three nines cut into each other. This was the same range and target we used at the turkey shoots, and that score compared favorably with those secured at the turkey shoots with long heavy rifles from rest. Under the handicap of bulky clothes, and considering our own condition, those eleven bulls out of twenty shots at two ranges and from four different hunting positions, were the nucleus of a pretty conclusive testimonial to the shooting qualities and practical effectiveness of the Winchester Model 55.

Although it was getting late, I was eager to try it at long range, so I pinned on the S. A. 50-yard target, with an eight inch black, and we measured off 300 yards. Art spotted the shots for me. I found that the highest notch gave the correct elevation, and finally got five into the right edge of the big target. But it grew too dark before I could correct the windage for a score. I have yet to try it at 150 and 200 yards, but am waiting for a more favorable opportunity, when I can compare it with the .25-20, and the .25 Remington.

Most of my friends think it too dangerous for hereabouts, but none of the bullets we fired glanced. They seemed to shatter on impact whether the substance was wood, stone, dirt or ice. True, it is unnecessarily powerful and costly ammunition for this region, but I have in mind lead bullets with Belding & Mull copper gas-checks swaged to the base, and think No. 80 or some similar powder is going to give me my share of summer shooting with the Model 55.

Faults? Yes. The finish on the wood seems cheap and easily rubs off on my gun, but I'd remove and adopt the oil-finish. A m'm peep and a leaf middle would suit me better as to sights. For fine accuracy, or target work, I'd rather have a solid frame with a longer, heavier barrel. But for a medium powered hunting rifle, I doubt that you'd find a handier, neater gun than the 55.

The Gray Bull

John W. Gillies

IT started one night last year when I got a bum target in the Metropolitan Handicap. I needed one more possible to cop, as it happened, and called for another record target. It came up, gray. At first I thought it was the light, and that the target was not hung on the same spot, or suffered a glare. But the cross hairs showed up so well that I thought to go ahead. The first shot was a ten, and so along the string, until I had a fine possible. Shooting a ten power Fecker, each shot was visible without using a spotting scope and the correction for center was so easy that it was evident that a dead black target was not so good. I got the possible all right, on a target which was badly printed, and therein lies an idea.

It seems that we are shooting scopes these days, on a target which was designed primarily for iron sights, and also for use out-doors. If you'll hobnob with painters, you'll learn a lot of things which have a bearing on rifle matters, one of them being that in nature there is no such thing as a dead black, except when the object is very close to the eye. Painters have a faculty of seeing things in a far clearer light than the average person. Their eyes are trained to see things, more, as we might say. Dabbling with the brush has a lot to do with other matters.

From our painter friends we learn therefore, that a dead black, or something nearing dead black, can exist only near the eye, and that there cannot be any such thing as a dead black the moment the object is far off. That means a lot. Our black, or so called black bull, is not a black at all. It is a lot lighter than a black, and the further away it is, the less black it is. Our old friend atmosphere gets in between, and lessens that black, until it begins to take on a fine gray for itself.

The front sight of any iron sight rifle, is nearly black; not quite black, for there is no such thing as a full black. Just nearly black. We recognize that fact when we put a little hood over it, to get a better black; we would not do that if it was black enough of its own accord. Few shooters ever had much to do with artists, I suppose, and this knowledge of blacks and other shades is something which

they would be unacquainted with. But it is a pure knowledge and not any ratty idea, and any painter, (not house painter) will verify it.

So then we have a nearly black front sight, black for all our purposes, and when we shoot, we hold it against a bull which is not so black. That lets us see a little. The clearer the atmosphere is the worse we can see, in the same ration. If we have a little haze, we ought to be better off, and we really are. Only the feeling that the haze prevents seeing properly, makes us feel that we cannot shoot so well. We ought to shoot better, until the fog gets

if they want more, there are a thousand colors and hues in it, from pink to deep purple. A painter knows a lot more about shades and colors than the best shot on earth; he makes a so called living out of it.

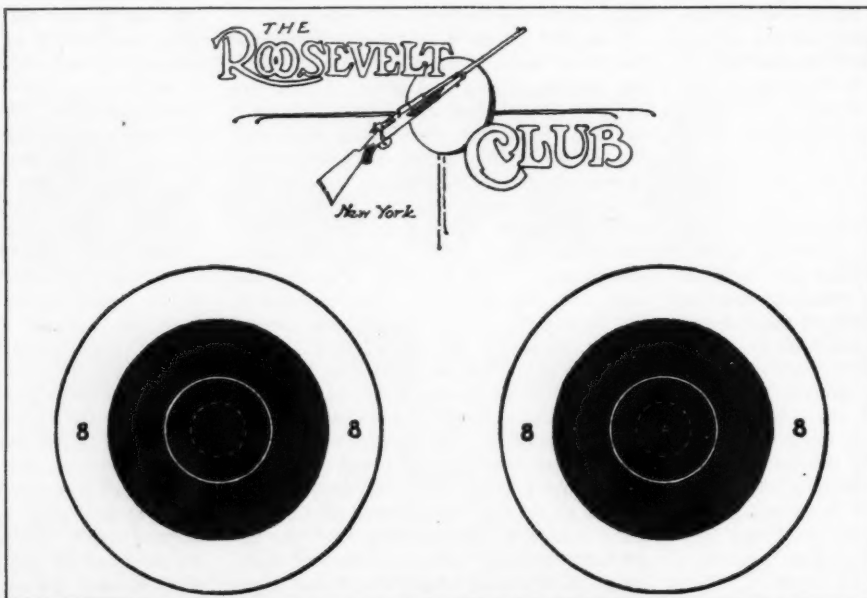
Anyway the bull is gray, and that settles it, and this statement will doubtless stir up the pens of thousands. It does not matter, it is so.

Well, anyway, that gray, badly printed target, started an idea and here it is. Doc Wilber and others have always complained about spotting scopes indoors. They could see all

right outdoors, but they could not see indoors, and the reasons are set forth above. Indoors the bull stays black, or as nearly so as we can see, and the bullet hole does not show well in the black, as it is only a shade blacker. All hands have been groaning about spotting scopes, when the scopes they had were as good as possible, or within a few percent of it. No scope will spot black holes in a bull which is nearly as black, or I should say nearly black holes.

So we folks at the Roosevelt Club, thought it would be a nice thing to get a bit fop-pish and print some

targets with our name on them. The matter naturally fell upon me for accomplishment, and that old idea about the deep gray seemed to butt right in. Instead of saying anything I just had the bulls printed a deep gray, and the color was not so far off the black that they thought anything about it when these targets were set up on the frames at 50 yards indoors. Doc Wilber got down on his belly, and took a shot, and then there was pandemonium. "Jumping ——— Jennie, I can see the bullet holes with my rifle scope" and sure enough he could. Others shot also, and that settled it. No more black bulls in our range, after this. They would not stand for it at all. Now they can see bullet holes with any old scope, over five power. An eight power rifle scope is good enough, although perhaps a ten would be a bit easier. Any old spotting scope will do the work. I know Fecker will weep tears when he reads this, because a part of his rent came out of that bug that a black was a black no matter where you put it. Anyway, (Continued on page 14)



This target printed in gray ink is the one now used at the Roosevelt Rifle Club. The club label is not a bad idea and it would pay any live club to have special plates made and print their own targets.

so thick that we cannot see the target, but our terrible minds tell us that we should not and so we do not. Fortunately the mind does not tell us to jump in front of a trolley car, or we would do so. It has been trained that far at least. It is a weak instrument.

Then we conceived the idea of shooting indoors with small bore. The black bull stayed nearly black this time, as we did not have the kindly atmosphere to set it back to a nice deep gray. It was more difficult to see. It seems to me we read a whole lot about visibility in that Jutland battle. Well we have it here; bum visibility. So we immediately put an aperture front sight on the rifle, in recognition of the bum visibility. We admitted it as it were, but we did not admit that we admitted it. We are a fine bunch of chumps, we are. Any rifleman will fight you if you try to tell him this stuff about a gray bull. It simply is not so. It is black when he has it at hand, and so it is black when set up at a thousand yards. The hell it is. It is gray, and cannot be any other shade. And

The American Rifleman

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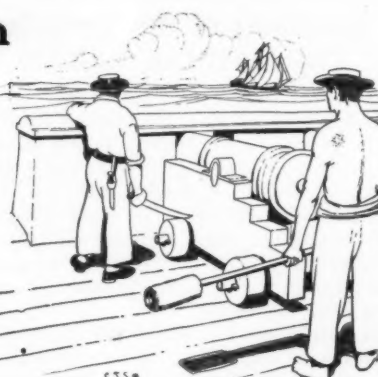
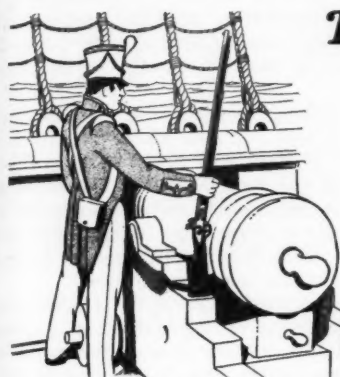
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© BARBARY WAR A.D. 1805

Before 1805 the Beys of Tripoli had taken much good American gold as the price of immunity from pillage of American shipping by Barbary Pirates. That year a punitive expedition sailed to the Mediterranean to try the effect of another metal than gold upon the tempers of the Tripolitan Beys. Accompanying this expedition was a contingent of riflemen from a then infant branch of our fighting forces, the Marine Corps. Their uniform of this period, the collar of which was stiffened with horsehide, led the tars of Decatur's fleet to dub them "Leathernecks."

ONE of the prime reasons why all kinds of regulatory firearm laws are constantly cropping up before the federal Congress and state legislatures is that, so far, nobody big enough politically has come into the open against them.

Unfortunate as it may be, there are two ways of forcing legislation where there should be only one. The legitimate way

"Nobody Big Enough"

is for the demand to emanate from the substantial and reputable citizenry of the nation: this is all too seldom the case. Another is the clamor from a minority of loud reformers to stop whose incessant babble our legislators unfortunately are often willing to accede to their demands, especially when the solid citizenry is silent. And it is unfortunately from this latter source that most of the recent regulatory legislation is springing.

Banditry and robbery, two crimes of greed upon which a large percentage of homicides and assaults and kindred outrages are predicated, fall most heavily upon the solid citizenry of the nation. The business men, merchants, the bankers hold the bag from which practically all the proceeds of crime are drawn.

That the merchants, the business men, and the bankers have little confidence in the millenium predictions of the reformers who prophecy that the thug will cease plotting against the payroll and the killer will spare his victim as soon as the manufacture and transportation of firearms shall cease, is apparent from the recent organization especially among bankers of armed vigilante committees. That this system, especially in the Middle West, has proved highly successful in discouraging bank robberies is also evidence that the devil can efficaciously be combatted with fire. On the same principle, the householder who is known to possess firearms for his own protection as well as the skill and the willingness to use them, is far less likely to receive burglarious attention than the unarmed citizen. Criminals have a deeply rooted aversion to victims who shoot first or strike back.

Considerable moral suasion, if not powerful influence, can be brought to bear on the firearms legislation situation by the American Legion. Already some of the posts have officially gone on record in opposition to any regulatory law which is operative only through a system which does not discriminate between the possession of weapons by reputable citizens for the defense of

their homes and property and the possession of weapons by thugs, bandits, and burglars for criminal purposes. The fundamental inherent weakness of the majority of these proposed laws is that the drafters fail to take into account the fact that intent alone determines whether small arms are legal or illegal weapons.

One of the most feasible methods of educating the citizen in the dangers which lie hidden in firearm legislation beneath the plausible reasons advanced in their favor, is through the Legion posts. Short talks by Legion men who understand the fallacies of these laws will not only result in the post going on record against the wrong kind of antifiarm laws, but will send into the homes of hundreds of thousands of citizens, whose collective influence is very powerful, missionaries to conduct a campaign of public education to the end of convincing every householder that he cannot afford to be deprived of the protection which even the mere possession of a weapon of defense affords him against the cowardly lawbreaker.

The crux of the anti-firearm fight is rapidly crystallizing about the question whether the solid reputable citizenry will continue to permit the loud mouth and blatherskite reformer to go unchallenged or whether they will demonstrate to Congress and to the state legislatures that they are sufficiently interested and also "big enough" to demand sanity and common sense in all legislation pertaining to the possession of firearms.

* * * *

BRASSARDS similar to those worn by members of the members of Olympic, International, Palma and Pan-American Teams have been authorized for issue to members of the Dewar International Small Bore Team.

This is a fitting and proper recognition of the achievements of the small bore clan in maintaining the supremacy of this nation in a most important field of marksmanship. Those who have kept abreast of developments in .22 caliber rifle shooting since it became an organized and recognized form of outdoor competition in 1919 do not need to be convinced that the annual victory of the United States in the Dewar is fully as difficult, if not as spectacular, an accomplishment as the winning of any other of the international events.

Brassards for the Dewar Team

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Snapshots of the Peruvian Pan-American Matches

(Concluded from page 8)

shooting part of most days showed elevation changes prone varying from 5/1—five minutes plus one click—to 6/2, 1 minute and 1 click difference—4 inches on the target.

The dope book shows no changes used in the standard kneeling elevation of 4/2, the answer likely being that kneeling, one could detect small necessary changes that hard holding prone showed up.

Like most has-wasers over 40 I tried various holds in the first part of the matches to try to get better definition, from the white line to the center of bull's-eye hold and the ordinary 6 o'clock tangent variety. Strange to say the necessary change in elevation from the 6 o'clock touch hold to the center or the bull hold, which in inches would be in theory 19 to 20—or 6 minutes decrease—required a change of only one minutes—3 inches. All this proves is that there is some optical illusion either in the apparent "touch" hold at 6 o'clock, or in what we think is the center of the bull.

The one or two rare changes to brilliant sun from the Lima even grey light and light overcast sky—high fog—called invariably in my case for a raise in elevation of one minute—3 clicks. Evidently one sees the lower edge of the bull more distinctly and holds a little lower in his apparent "touching" of the bull by the front sight. This was tried so repeatedly on the two or three bright days that it proved itself beyond a doubt.

The National Match stuff some of us shot quite a bit to conserve the Remington match for the team, required a decrease in elevation of about 4 clicks. It was good ammunition but not in the class of the 180-grain match. I used the Frankford stuff about half of the 100 shot carton I fired, or 50 shots, but do not believe it is capable of making all 10's even if you do your part.

BUD FISHER was told by one of the Swiss team during the Internationals that they used the blade instead of the aperture offhand because they couldn't hold well enough to use said aperture. Bud suggested that they ought to use the blade in all three positions, and he says it hasn't soaked in yet.

FISHER uses a peculiar sort of bunched up kneeling position with the left foot back quite close to the right one. It is all wrong—except for the minor fact that this highbinder makes scores with it.

THE Peruvians used the kneeling position quite often where either kneeling or prone was permitted. This doesn't mean that they were so good kneeling, it merely means that—oh well, why finish it?

They must have gotten some of their prone positions from their French Military Mission.

FISHER, champion of the world with free rifle and within one doubtful point of winning the Pan-American championship, uses the middle of the bull's-eye hold with the blade

front sight. Fisher, Coulter and Hinds tied with 370 in the prone stage of the Pan-American.

COULTER uses the 6 o'clock hold, all three Lloyd, ditto; Monahan, ditto, Hinds likewise. One man, Vermette, I believe, uses the center hold offhand, and the 6 o'clock for the other two.

A FEW miles up the coast from Lima are the ancient ruins of Pachacamac, pre-Inca and in ruins when Pizarro, the Spanish missionary, landed with his Methodists on the Peruvian Coast. The boys, some of them, took a Sunday off and went out there, engaging in a lot of skullduggery.

Other daring souls took a Sunday excursion up the slope of the Andes, the train going as far as Rio Blanco, about 11,000 feet of the odd 16,000 feet this road climbs on its way to Cerro de Pasco. This was the extent of the team trips about that dear Peru during the 23 days of our own stay. What we saw of Lima was because we got lost every time we got four blocks from the hotel, and saw a lot of the town trying to find said hotel again.

THE average age of our Dewar Small Bore Team was 31, the average age of the British was 41.

The average of the Pan-American including officers was 32. The average of the eight shooting members was 29. The average of the five members of the Pan-American was 26.

The average of the Cubans would be about the same as ours, the average of the Peruvians and Argentinos was older.

It all goes to prove that rifle shooting and prize-fighting and other sports of the outdoor variety, pay higher dividends for youth than for experience. When a fellow gets too old for a good rifle shot, they make a team officer out of him.

The Gray Bull

(Concluded from page 12)

he'll be better off, as the scores are easily one or two per cent better on this deep gray bull, and all hands are happy that they can see again. It'll do all right, this gray bull, so take it or leave it, good people. We are going to use it for keeps indoors as well as out. It'll be a bear outdoors at 200 yards.

Exhibition Shooting

(Concluded from page 2)

the upside down position. Unless a recoil pad is used, do not attempt this with anything heavier than a 38-40 unless you are prepared to spend the next few days in bed.

Pistol snapshooting is not harder than rifle work on the flying targets, consisting of the same point and pull tactics. The Colt .22 auto pistol is a honey for this work, and in the pocket guns the Remington .32 or .380 is fine, fitting the hand well and giving a flat surface to sight over.

Fast work on clay birds, eggs, flower pots, etc. with the pump and automatic shotguns is comparatively simple after one masters

snapshooting with the other two weapons, and a crowd will often applaud this class of work more heartily than they do the more difficult shooting.

All exhibition shooters have their own pet weapons, and my own choice for shotgun work is the Remington 20 gauge, using Western Field and Super-X loads. The action is very fast and smooth, and it is no trick to smash four or five moth balls thrown together, nested flower pots, clay birds, and walnuts making good targets also.

Hollow pointed bullets in the .22 short and long rifle aid greatly in snapshooting at apples and potatoes, as they increase the explosive effect considerably. Don't mix them in with your loads for held targets. Never mind why!

At present my wife and I use the following "tools" in our exhibition work: a Remington 24 Model .22 caliber, Colt .22 cal. automatic, Remington 20 gauge, Winchester .38-40 carbine with shotgun butt and three-quarter magazine and Remington .32 auto pistol.

Why can't some real shark, who can sling ink as well as he can lead, give us some "inside stuff" regarding the very fascinating subject under discussion. I know at least a pair of folks who would enjoy reading it.

Humbugs and Hobbies

(Continued from page 1)

hungry at once begins to imagine all the good things he would like to eat, and finally, with appetite whetted, the simplest meal becomes a feast. The explorer imagines all the things that he is going to see in some far-off land, and neither time nor distance nor hardship can stop him from going there. Without imagination there would be only French marriages, for love and imagination are inseparable. What matter if it all proves a humbug in the end? What matter if we prove to have merely humbugged ourselves in the end? We have lived and in imagination at least have seen great joy, satisfied ambition, public renown, and all the good things that the world has to give or that heaven has in store for us.

Therefore I say that the man who cannot humbug himself is in bad shape. He doesn't know whether he is alive or not and the world is not liable to find it out. Whatever the object, always he will have to humbug himself before he can humbug anybody else. He is a dead one, and dead men tell no tales, neither imagine any. Without imagination and the ability to humbug ourselves, the past is a sealed book, the present is worthless and future there is none. Humbug yourselves then to the queen's taste. It doesn't matter whether it is about the pretty girl that you met who is different from all other girls, whether it is about the dog which is going to be a better dog than you ever owned before, whether it is about the big game hunt which didn't take place last year and never will, whether it is about that perfect score of Vs at a thousand yards which you mean to shoot—humbug yourselves hell-bent, for if you do not have any fun that way you never will have any.



Conducted by ————— C.B. Lister

The Trouble With Our Club

By E. Naramore

I AM not going to comment on B. Pope's article on "What's the Matter With Our Rifle Clubs?" for I don't know enough about the subject but I am going to take the opportunity to tell the cock-eyed world what the trouble is with the Bridgeport Rifle Club, what was and what is.

We have a fine out-door range twenty minutes ride by auto from the city, (twelve minutes if you step on it) an equally fine indoor range centrally located and easy of access. In fact we have everything necessary for easy and pleasant shooting—but we don't do very much rifle shooting. We used to but not now. Our indoor rifle shooting activities died when the N. R. A. changed the rules on the Civilian Inter-club Team match so that teams consisted of five men, all scores to count instead of ten men, five high scores to count. We continued to shoot after the rules were changed but very little interest was taken in it. It was necessary to use an endless amount of persuasion to get five men down to the range to poke the necessary number of holes in the targets before they were sent back and one evening we had only four men present and it looked as if one set of targets would go back in the virgin state. After much telephoning we got some one to come down and the required number of holes were put through the targets.

Five-man teams are the proper caper for deciding championships but they are of no benefit to the new shooter who has no chance of shooting on one and the new-comer must be given every encouragement possible if the game is to prosper. There is little need to worry over the "crank" or the shooter who has been at the game for years for they will shoot in spite of anything but the new comer must be nursed along and encouraged till he gets in that class and patting him on the back isn't the proper kind of encouragement.

I well remember when I was a kid and the Park Club rifle team of this city broke the world's record with a score of 996 x 1,000. Two of my brothers shot on the team and as I was outgrowing the English sparrow, barn window and telegraph insulator form of shooting I joined the Park Club.

One exceptional evening the secretary was about to send in the targets with one not fired on. This, you will remember, was in the happy days when ten targets were shot, the five high to count. I was picked to shoot the last target. My score was not in the first five by a long shot but I had been considered fit company for the best team in the country and if my head didn't

swell my chest certainly did. After that I didn't miss a single night from the range when the team shot.

Every new comer in the shooting game is a hero worshiper. He looks up to and envies the better shots in a club. His desire is to shoot *with* them in competition not against them as he must do if he shoots individually and compares his scores with theirs. He also has a sense of satisfaction in licking his inferiors if he has any. If he happens to be the worst shot in the club he knows that a reasonable amount of practice will put him in a better position and at that stage any visible improvement is very encouraging.

Competition is necessary in any form of recreation be it shooting or tiddle winks; and five mediocre shooters shooting for the championship of the United States against the best teams in the country is not competition.

Provide an inter-club team match under the old conditions and you have provided competition for the new-comer. He can shoot side by side with the best shots in the same match and he has the incentive to try to be one of the first five or to keep out of last place. Competition is provided right there regardless of where the team finishes when the match is all over. An individual match won't serve the purpose.

I'll never forget the first time I shot John Hession off our team. It may have been John's off night or a lucky score of mine but I sure got an awful kick out of it and I maintain that I am no different than the average individual.

The U. S. R. A. league matches provide for the shooting of ten sets of targets the five high to count. We shoot in these matches and we are faced with the necessity of converting all our rifle ranges into pistol ranges to accommodate those that want to try to make the team. We must also provide some means of removing the smoke from the range and it takes a lot of shooting to fill a large, ventilated range like ours with smoke.

Only yesterday I was walking down to the range and met one of our members on the street. This gentleman has defective vision that can not be corrected by glasses. He is a very good and consistent shooter with both rifle and pistol but is always afraid that he will make a poor score on account of his eye sight. He will not shoot on a five-man team but will go out of his way to shoot in a ten target match. The reason is obvious. He will shoot on our pistol team and used to shoot on the rifle team when it was a ten-target affair; and his scores counted too.

At the range we met another member, a new one within the past two months. Having the

advice, the money and not wanting to wait for them to come through the N. R. A. he went to New Haven about a week ago and bought a 52 Winchester and a 5A scope. These all set him back about \$80. He is a comer and is doing some fine shooting but yesterday he wanted to know whether the club would enter any matches. We took an N. R. A. program and showed him the absence of any team match that he could hope to compete in. This man is in moderate circumstances and I think the expenditure of \$80 for a rifle and scope means quite a little to him. Here he is all dressed up and no place to go but he got powder up his nose years ago in the National Guard and it isn't out yet. I loaned him a pistol and he shot a set of U. S. R. A. targets making two points more for the club. He is going to get a pistol by hook or crook and I dare say that for the rest of the winter his rifle will take a vacation with all the rest of them. Had he been brand new at the game I believe he would have quit—disgusted as they do some times and as it is I don't think he enjoyed his supper last night. \$80 for nothing.

We can get new members but we can't hold them unless they like pistol shooting. A club member expects some match shooting out of his membership consequently individual matches don't appeal to him. I'm talking about new members now. Furthermore he wants to shoot with his "hero" and clean guns with him too and if there are no matches that will permit this you can't hold his interest.

* * *

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

The White Sulphur Springs (Montana) Rifle and Pistol Club follow a plan which might well be copied by every civilian rifle club. Mr. George Fowler, Jr., Secretary of the Club writes: "Our dues have been \$5 per year, but we let the high school boys in for \$2.50 for firing on the Indoor Rifle Range only. This has been done to encourage them to take up the work on the Outdoor Range later on. The result is that we have gotten nearly all of them and they are doing very good work."

* * *

RENSHAW WINS W. J. R. C. EVENT

Harry N. Renshaw of Nogales, Arizona, who made such an excellent record as the representative of the University of Arizona in the R.O.T.C. and N.R.A. Service Rifle Matches, and .22 caliber Events at Camp Perry last summer has closed his shooting year by winning the open championship conducted by the W. J. R. C. The match called for ten shots in each of the four standing positions using the W. J. R. C. target which has a bull's-eye of approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch in diameter with two inner rings known as A and B rings, the smallest of which is about $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch. In his forty shots Renshaw scored 34 A's and 6 B's. Fifty competitors were selected by elimination to matches to compete in the event which Renshaw won.

This W. J. R. C. plan for interesting youngsters in the rifle shooting game fills a place which the National Rifle Association is not able to take care of at the present time. All rifle club secretaries who are wondering where their next years members are to come from will do well to investigate the W. J. R. C. proposition.

SOLON SPRINGS TURKEY SHOOT

As a grand windup of their 1924 season, members of the Solon Springs Rifle Club held a turkey shoot Sunday, November 23 at Solon Springs, Wisconsin, for members and the general public. Dodgers had been prepared and posted in other towns nearby and invitations had been extended to members of other rifle clubs within a forty mile radius to attend the shoot. All our plans worked out fine except in regards to the weather which was intensely cold with a raw northwest wind which kept everybody shivering in spite of heavy clothing.

In the morning we had almost given up the idea of holding the shoot as we thought that nobody would care to take part and stand chances of freezing, but we were greatly surprised at the large attendance and interest of the crowd which at 1 o'clock in the afternoon assembled at the large ravine just outside the village limits where the shoot was to take place.

Members of the Nemadji Rifle Club of Superior, Wisconsin turned out en masse, also a goodly number from the Bennett Rifle Club; other towns were represented by auto loads of riflemen, bent on bringing back home well fed turkeys to grace the Thanksgiving table on the twenty-seventh.

This being our first attempt to hold a turkey shoot, there was naturally some confusion getting the entries started, but after the first bird was won we quickly settled down and ran the entries through until it became too dark to see the sights.

Our method of holding this shoot was that we allowed each contestant his choice of position with or without a rifle rest, which was provided by the club. The shooting distance was 100 yards and standard 100 yard Winchester small bore targets were used with the 9 and 10 rings in the black giving a four inch bull's-eye.

Entry fees were 25c per shot and any caliber of rifle could be used. We listed twenty names on the first entry but on account of the cold weather we decided to limit each entry to sixteen names, and take a small profit so that we could get rid of all the birds we could as there were 35 turkeys to shoot for. Each contestant was given a number in each entry and shot in his turn, his hit on the target being marked with his number. When the entry on each bird was shot, the target was brought back to the secretary's stand and the contestant whose shot was nearest the center of the bull's-eye received that target which was good for a turkey. He then had the privilege of selecting any turkey he wished from the crates. A fresh target was provided for each entry, there being absolutely no disputes under this system. The crowd stayed until it became dark and displayed a surprising amount of pep and interest, taking their turns at the firing lines and hardly stopping to warm themselves at the big bonfire that our members had provided for their comfort.

Gilt-edged target rifles were generously loaned by club members to outsiders who felt that they didn't have rifles good enough to target where they should. We only got rid of ten turkeys on account of the late start but it was a successful shoot as we made a small amount of money, as contracted with the farmer to pay him at the rate of \$3 a turkey as we got rid of them, the

turkeys to be brought to us alive and what we couldn't dispose of he was to take back.

The lesson that we learned from our first turkey shoot was to start the shoot in the morning by 9 or 10 o'clock and run it all day; to have not less than four entries going at once on the firing lines; to provide a better warming arrangement in case of cold weather; that our system of allowing a contestant to shoot in the position he likes best with a rifle rest is a success as it gives the poor shooter a chance with the good one.

We are pleased with the result and will hold these shoots earlier in the fall and expand them so that we can include chickens, geese, pork and beef shoots in among them. W. J. Posey.

* * *

DID YOU READ "KEEPING THE CLUB ALIVE" ?

The article under this same title which appeared in the last issue is well worth the careful study of every rifle club secretary. It indicates what can be accomplished when determination and business management are applied to the rifle club. Mr. Bassett has been very frank in describing the Ameco Club's failures as well as its present success. Many clubs would have given up in despair had their attendance at an annual meeting dropped as low as six members. Ameco did not give up, and today they have one of the best equipped and most active clubs in the country.

The attention of club secretaries is particularly invited to the following points in Mr. Bassett's article. First, the club suffered its first serious setback because of failure to obtain a long lease on their original indoor gallery. This is a point which has been raised before. Clubs should by all means endeavor to secure a reasonably long lease on the property after they have found a good range site. Of course, there is no use in tying yourself up with a lease until you have found a location which is worth improving.

The second point is the fact that the plan for printing the Ameco yearly program in booklet form and giving it wide distribution through sporting goods dealers proved so successful that the return from initiation fees and dues from new members alone paid the printing bill.

The third point is in the fact that the Ameco Club has found it profitable to make their shooters comfortable on the range. It is our firm conviction that one of the principal reasons for the lack of popular interest in the rifle shooting game is the lack of interest on the part of many rifle clubs in the things that appeal to the popular taste. If it were necessary to wallow through inches of mud on the golf course and to go to and from the links dressed like a coal heaver, how far do you suppose golf would have progressed in popular favor? It costs money to give the shooters pit service and to keep the firing points sodded, but the experience of the Ameco Club indicates that the money so spent is an investment which brings in good returns.

Another point is the courage that was manifested in issuing bonds bearing five per cent interest in order to put in comfortable range facilities. This is a step that would be viewed aghast by many clubs but the facilities which the bond issue enabled Ameco to install brought out so many shooters that within a year they not only paid

the interest but retired the bonds they had issued.

The success of the club qualification scheme is interesting to note. Too many clubs spend practically all of their shooting time "just practicing." Having nothing particular to shoot for, the riflemen lose interest.

A final feature which is well worth bearing in mind is the fact that when the Ameco Club stages a big match they take paid advertising space in their local papers. This paid advertising not only attracts public attention to the club but what is of equal importance, it attracts favorable attention on the part of the newspaper management. The newspaper is much more willing to give news space to a particular activity when that activity is willing to reciprocate by buying a little advertising space now and then.

* * *

ANACONDA, MONT., INCORPORATES

Things are surely going nicely for us now. The only kink we have had was the fact that we had to incorporate over, but our charter has been granted now and we are on our way. I sent Colonel Shaw a copy of the new Articles.

It is too cold here to use the outdoor range in the winter, so we rustled around and finally through the help of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company we secured a warehouse. It is a wonderful place, in fact I have never seen a better one for an indoor range. It's ours too, as long as we want it.

We are not using the upstairs now, but hope some day to use it for athletic purposes. The floor is clear of all posts and supports and is 60 x 100 feet with 30 feet to the bridgework that holds the roof.

We have our range in the basement which is warm and tight with full concrete floor, it has two stoves and an inclosed firing point with a total of ten targets, six with a maximum range of 75 feet for rifles, and four with a range of 50 feet for pistol shooting. The range is nearly complete, and Sunday, January 18, we shall have our first shoot. Just as soon as all the work is done, I shall take some pictures and send them in.

Byron H. Jennings,

* * *

METROPOLITAN INTERCOLLEGIATE

Rutgers City College of New York City, New York University, and Columbia University staged a Metropolitan Intercollegiate Match on the New York University range last month. Each college was represented by ten competitors, five high scores to count. The City College of New York emerged from the smoke two points ahead of New York University, four points ahead of Columbia, and fifteen points ahead of Rutgers, which leads us to believe that the competition, which was fired shoulder-to-shoulder, aroused plenty of interest among the men gathered behind the firing line. The official scores were C. C. N. Y., 495; N. Y. U., 493; Columbia, 491; and Rutgers, 480.

The regulation N. R. A. 50-foot gallery targets were used, and N. R. A. Match rules governed the competition. Captain Hackett of N. Y. U. acted as executive officer and scorer. The match was fired in the prone position, all teams using iron sights. Coaching was permitted and the relays were run on the fifteen minute time limit.

Plans are now being laid for the National Open Intercollegiate shoulder-to-shoulder match which will be fired in New York on April 18th.

MT. VERNON (OHIO) HAD LIVELY ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Mt. Vernon Rifle and Revolver Club held in the range hall under the Chamber of Commerce was a 100 per cent gathering in more ways than one. It was a he-man's social in the first place, and in the second, every member but one or two was present, and these two had good excuses for their absence.

Warren Davis, one of the most noted "rifle and revolver friends" in the city was elected to lead the club as its president for 1925. Wilbur Van Horn was named as vice-president, the honor being bestowed upon him first because the boys believed it would be a way in which to induce him to attend meetings, and second, but not least because the members wanted him in the official body, Carl Pipes was elected secretary-treasurer. Carl was delighted with the honor, and a little later as he gathered in the dues money from all the "birds" present he said, "It's a delight to have such an honor thrust upon you, just at the Christmas season." President Davis will act as range master. Messrs H. L. Russell, Wilbur Van Horn and E. T. Quidor were appointed to audit the books for 1924, and report at the next meeting.

The first job for the members the new year will be the making of a large shooting mat. This time they plan to "make their own" and one of these days will draft a squad to go out into the country to gather in about a half ton of corn husks for the purpose. Most people use corn in one way or another and the rifle rangers are resolved to lay on their bit of last year's crop so that they hit the bull's-eyes with more ease and facility.

A voice of thanks was tendered all the past officers of the club for their fine efforts during 1924. There is no lack of egotism among the boys of this organization. One of them got to his feet and said, "We know we have the best rifle club in Ohio, and we are going to keep it at the head of the list."

Carl Pipes with his "Chew and Spit" orchestra, said to have just returned from Whizz-Bang, Wisconsin, for the winter season were present and delighted the boys with many classical selections, featured by "The Irish Washwoman."

While one of the out of town shoots was passed up this year, it was announced last evening that all the others on the schedule would be faithfully met. With the more congenial quarters in the basement of the Chamber of Commerce building, the pit in which the club was so well nurtured in its infancy, it is believed the membership will be responsive to all calls made and that every man will make it a point to be out to "meetin'."

Carl VanVoorhis, who for the past year, has been traveling around over the State, reported upon his visits to many of the other clubs and said that everywhere the Mt. Vernon Club was held up as a "model." He said "Our club here, like the city's football and basketball teams, has the reputation for good clean sportsmanship at all times, and we want to hold up our standard."

Frank VanVoorhis, retiring president, gave the boys a real pep talk, getting every man in the mood to get down to doing things for the club. He outlined the policy of the State fish and game department and of the forestry department and urged the members to attend meetings regularly,

so that when the time came to act on important measures that are now getting ripe, they could act intelligently. He promised many fine things for the lovers of the out-of-doors in the near future.

Each of the men present replied to the personal shots taken at him by Frank VanVoorhis, toastmaster of the evening. After deciding that the club should have a social "pink tea" once a month until next summer, and that the next one should be of the oyster variety, the meeting was adjourned.

* * *

PISTOL QUALIFICATION WELL RECEIVED

The Gallery Pistol Qualification Course, added to the Indoor Program for the first this year, is being well patronized,—62 qualification decorations having been issued in December. Forty-five of the men qualified as experts, nine sharpshooters and eight as marksmen. A well known small bore shark tops the list of handgun men with a score of 579. Mr. Frank C. Payne, of Los Angeles, is the man in question. Incidentally, 24 of the 62 qualifications were made by members of the Delaware & Hudson R. R. Police, whose headquarters are at Albany. The D. & H. Chief, Jens K. Jensen led his men with a qualification score of 576. The qualifications follow:

Name	Address	Score
Experts		
Frank C. Payne, Los Angeles, Calif.		579
Jens K. Jensen, Albany, N. Y.		576
W. M. Hire, Castalia, Ohio		576
Chas. Schaefer, Castalia, Ohio		570
Elsie Richardson, Albany, N. Y.		565
John Hamilton, Albany, N. Y.		552
Bernard Maske, Albany, N. Y.		559
John J. Maske, Albany, N. Y.		558
Fred Dodge, Long Beach, Calif.		557
J. T. Feuerstein, Milan, Ohio		553
Ray Donovan, Albany, N. Y.		551
J. T. Feuerstein, Milan, Ohio		551
D. E. Boots, Pasadena, Calif.		550
Wm. C. Tipton, Long Beach, Calif.		548
Paul R. Mason, Ayer, Mass.		543
H. W. Hooghekerk, Albany, N. Y.		542
J. T. Feuerstein, Milan, Ohio		540
J. A. Moore, Somerville, Mass.		533
C. Schaefer, Milan, Ohio		531
Walter D. Fox, Albany, N. Y.		530
Otto Abel, Albany, N. Y.		529
Leslie A. Moss, Los Angeles, Calif.		526
C. W. Bentley, Albany, N. Y.		522
J. M. Sorensen, Perth Amboy, N. J.		521
Ellis M. Brown, Albany, N. Y.		519
Hazel P. Andres, Albany, N. Y.		518
S. M. Martin, Ashland, Ohio		515
W. Tam, Greenville, Penna.		515
James Fox, Albany, N. Y.		513
H. G. Mauk, Woodlawn, Penna.		512
Irene Hover, Albany, N. Y.		512
L. S. Anthony, Albany, N. Y.		508
Martha E. John, Cristobal, C. Z.		507
Ellis E. W. Given, Philadelphia, Pa.		506
M. N. Nava, Jr., Hollis, P. I.		505
Harold Thornton, Albany, N. Y.		504
Geo. Shuburgh, Long Beach, Calif.		503
Franklin Frymier, Long Beach, Calif.		501
Steven Czerwinski, Chicago, Ill.		500
H. E. Davenport, Long Beach, Calif.		498
Charles Herbage, Albany, N. Y.		491
Lloyd Reed, Woodlawn, Pa.		488
Amelia Farone, Albany, N. Y.		485
James Carey, Albany, N. Y.		481
Wayne Page, Woodlawn, Pa.		480
Sharpshooters		
H. F. Van Winkle, Santa Barbara, Calif.		476
John Ahern, Woodlawn, Pa.		466
Don Barnard, Albany, N. Y.		463
Raymond Conrader, Woodlawn, Pa.		459
Ira Berkheimer, Woodlawn, Pa.		455
James Stone, Albany, N. Y.		452
James Torbic, Woodlawn, Pa.		445
Joseph P. Andres, Albany, N. Y.		442
E. McGee Newcomb, Washington, D. C.		423
Marksmen		
E. Harris, Woodlawn, Pa.		419
E. K. Hallauer, Woodlawn, Pa.		413
George Hease, Santa Barbara, Calif.		400
Floyd A. Karker, Albany, N. Y.		389
John C. Burkhardt, Santa Barbara, Calif.		379
G. M. Kelley, Woodlawn, Pa.		377
C. T. Shoenberger, Santa Barbara, Calif.		369
Thomas J. Karrick, Albany, N. Y.		367

WILLING TO MEET ALL COMERS

Troop A, 113th Iowa Cavalry, Capt. W. J. Hayek commanding, is willing to shoot "any other team for money, marbles or chalk," to quote their own conditions. In order to provide for the training of a maximum number of men under match conditions Troop A's only stipulation is that fifty per cent of the team be men who have not fired in team competitions prior to this season.

This outfit is living up to the reputation as "lady killers," which the Mounted Service has always enjoyed (at least until the advent of the Aviators). Troop A has already fired one match with the Girls' Municipal R. C. at Minneapolis, which they won with a team score of 744 against 699 for the girls. The return match will be fired at an early date with the Minneapolis girls, while another team is being groomed for a match with the Hamilton Girls Rifle Squad of Chicago. This business of pitting women's teams against men's teams is not such a bad idea from the training standpoint. There would be plenty of alibis to offer if the men were defeated by a male aggregation, but no Guardsman could look the world in the fact if he shot on a team that was licked by a bunch of girls. Some of you clubs who have difficulty in getting the most out of your shooters might try a few matches with the Girls' Municipal Rifle Club in Minneapolis, or some similar organization.

* * *

OLON SPRINGS, WIS., TO HAVE NEW GALLERY

At the annual meeting of the Solon Springs Rifle Club which was held recently an indoor gallery range was voted for and will be constructed immediately, so that all shoots and team matches can be engaged in during the winter.

The Ladysmith Rifle club will be the first on the list and matches with Bennet and the Nemadji club of Superior will follow.

Officers elected for the year were: Mead church president; Harvey Bednar, vice president; W. J. Posey, secretary; J. M. Sayles, treasurer; Nick Limpach, the range officer.

Prospects for a banner out-door season beginning next spring are exceedingly bright. Team matches will be arranged with Bennet, Nemadji of Superior, Drummond, Northwestern of Duluth, Patzau, Ladysmith, Reserve Officers association of Superior, Winnebiquou and Mason.

In all probability a league of clubs will be formed and a regular schedule of matches issued in the near future.

* * *

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND GIRLS LIST FOURTEEN MATCHES

Girl rifle shooters of the University of Maryland, will have a busy season of competition. Twelve telegraph matches already have been arranged by the co-eds, several others of this kind will be added, and shoulder-to-shoulder affairs also will be staged with George Washington and Drexel institute.

The dates of the telegraph matches follow:

February 13—Washington State; 20 West Virginia and Arizona University; 27, Syracuse University and Utah Aggies.
March 4—University of Chicago; 7, Drexel Institute; 13 University of Delaware; 18 University of Maine; 21 Michigan Aggies and University of Illinois; 28 University of Vermont.

ANOTHER INTERNATIONAL MATCH

This letter is to inform you that we have the international match fever ourselves. Last month we shot a series of three matches at 50-feet, prone, seven men to the team but only five to count, with the Hawick (Scotland) Miniature Rifle Club. Rifles and other conditions to be strictly according to our N. R. A. conditions. Targets are regular 50-foot N. R. A. We wanted to have the match shot indoors, but it seems that in that part of Scotland anyways, there are no such things, so they shot outdoors by the light of the sun while we confined ourselves to the rather bum electric service which we have in Shoshoni.

To commence at the beginning I must state that around here we have a good many young fellows from the south of Scotland, and a large proportion from the town of Hawick, a place of about 17,600 people and right in the middle of that border country which Walter Scott has immortalized in his "Waverley Novels" and in "The Lay of the Last Minstrel." Besides this, in the last War the Royal Scottish Borderers, a regiment which was more than decimated in the Dardanelles, was recruited largely from this locality. Another thing that the Shoshoni Rifle Club was up against, was a bunch of hardy Scots, and as you know that means a fighting bunch, no matter what kind of a game you are playing.

A surveyor from Shoshoni met a sheepman from Lost Cabin, and in the course of the usual arguments the question of shooting was brought up, and as both parties were inclined to roast the other a challenge was framed up to send to Scotland, and as the result was that the home Scotchmen thought it a very good thing to try to knock the whey out of their repatriated countrymen in the way of a little rifle match. So after the preliminaries were made the real business commenced.

As regards the Shoshoni Club, the Scotchmen eliminated themselves from the team by their poor shooting and it behooved the home men to hold up the flag. By severe coaxing, pleading and every kind of persuasion the Shoshoni men finally managed to get up enough men to shoot the three matches, and aided by providence and good luck, we managed to win out with a comfortable margin of nineteen points. The Scotchmen complained that our 50-foot target is too large in the bull. But we all know that the one-inch bull at 25 yards and the two-inch at 50 yards is rather more than the ordinary sighted person can handle with metallic sights. Anyhow in the first match we got to work to the tune of 490 x 500. This looked rather disheartening, but the next week we got a little more enthusiasm and practice and managed to knock out 496, and by the end of the third week we managed to send in a 499, which looked good to us. We had put in one kid, John Anderson by name, who had plugged out a 96 which was not bad for a boy of fourteen years and on the last two matches we had enlisted the sympathy of a lady shooter, who condescended to assist us with a 98 and a 99.

The club has a new Model 52 Winchester, which the secretary takes home every night for fear that someone might be damned fool enough to clean it by mistake, and we decided to use Remington Palma in it during the first match, but after the first match everyone was turned

loose to use his own gun, so the secretary was pestered to death to loan out that old Ballard-Andrews of his and with many heartaches he did so; but the results more than paid him for the extra trouble. The results of the three matches were as follows:

SHOSHONI RIFLE CLUB

First Match	
M. C. Burt	100
E. L. Crabb	99
R. E. Ireland	98
D. M. Robson	97
J. Anderson	96

490

Second Match	
E. L. Crabb	100
R. E. Ireland	100
M. C. Burt	99
E. B. Jones	99
Mrs. E. E. Thoren	98

496

Third Match	
E. L. Crabb	100
R. E. Ireland	100
M. C. Burt	100
E. B. Jones	100
Mrs. E. E. Thoren	99

499

Grand Total 1485

HAWICK (SCOTLAND) MINIATURE RIFLE CLUB

First Match	
T. Brisbane	99
G. Rodger	99
W. Inglis	97
T. Brisbane, Jr.	97
T. Grieve	96

488

Second Match	
T. Brisbane	98
R. Graham	98
T. Brisbane, Jr.	97
G. Rodger	97
T. Grieve	96

486

Third Match	
J. E. Marshall	99
G. Rodger	99
T. Brisbane, Jr.	99
R. Graham	98
T. Brisbane	97

492

Grand Total 1466

Team Totals	
Shoshoni R. C.	1485
Shoshoni made	106V's
Hawick M.R.C.	1466—19
Hawick made	63V's

Individual Totals	
E. L. Crabb 299—28V's	M. C. Burt 299—24V's

What they mean with the "R" brand of ammunition I really don't know, but I presume that it might be the Rhenish Westfalen ammunition that was used a good deal before the War.

Edward L. Crabb.

* * *

ROOSEVELT CLUB STAGES JUNK MATCH

In a search for novelty events to break the monotony of the usual gallery competitions the junk match staged by the Roosevelt Rifle Club of New York comes as an excellent stunt. This match serves the purpose of furnishing a competition which costs practically nothing to enter and yet provides a usable prize for every competitor. The conditions of the match as described on the Roosevelt Club's circular follow:

"Entry fee, some rifle accessory you do not want, of value exceeding a dollar. Five shots on standard target at 50 yards. High man gets first pick, and so on down the line. Every man gets a prize, and gets something he might want for something he does not want. The article you bring must be in workable and good condition."

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO ENDS FALL ACTIVITIES

The advent of the holidays marked the conclusion of the individual re-entry cup match staged by the University of Chicago rifle club during the fall term. The conditions of this match permitted each competitor to fire as many ten shot targets as might be desired, over the intercollegiate course, using iron sights, the five highest scores to count as the match total. Ties were to be decided by the number of Xs in the individual's score, i. e., the number of shots cutting an inner ring placed inside the ten ring, and known as the X ring. Three silver cups were the trophies to be competed for.

The finish of the match found John Wright and Miss Frederica Weitlauf tied with perfect scores of 500. However, Wright had 47 Xs to Miss Weitlauf's 45 Xs, which gave him first place, and the young lady second place. Miss Florence Eckfeldt, another of the club's stellar riflemen, took the cup for third place with the score of 499 x 500, missing a possible by an eyelash. Competition between these three was hot and it was not known until the last night who the winner would be. While there was good shooting done by other members the fast pace set by the three winners was too much for them to maintain, the result being that they dropped behind towards the end of the match.

During the fall quarter the club staged two successful individual matches, and fired two team matches with Eastern universities, both of which were won. Some good prospects have been uncovered among the new members, and the outlook for the coming quarter is promising. Team matches will be fired with several universities, both East and West, and the club's coaches feel that it will take some real shooting on the part of these teams to down the Chicago aggregation.

W. M. Garlington.

* * *

NEWS FROM HARLOWTON, MONTANA

We are very active here as a club. The past year we managed to put on the state elimination meet sending seven of this club's members down to Perry. Our range is close in and we have a grade road from the entrance into the field that range is located to the pits. Have a balance of about \$100 to carry on our program. Will hold a turkey shoot this week and next. It did not look very good for us for an indoor range, but just the last week I managed to get a basement in which we could shoot. How many will shoot indoors this winter I cannot tell, but at least two of us will shoot in some of the events, and we will attempt to interest more of the members.

W. I. Jacobs,
Harlowton, Mont.

* * *

CLUB FINANCES

If you have not read the article by Mr. R. E. Herrick in the January 1st issue under the above title, get out the last issue and read it. This discussion of club finances coupled with the "Keeping the Club Alive" article in the Jan. 15 issue represents the most valuable contribution to club secretaries that we have seen in some time. It is to be hoped that this material may stimulate other club secretaries to prepare similar discussions for publication in these columns.

THE DOPE BAG



**A FREE-SERVICE TO TARGET, BIG GAME AND FIELD SHOTS
ALL QUESTIONS BEING ANSWERED DIRECTLY BY MAIL**

**Rifles and Big Game Hunting: Major Townsend Whelen Pistols and Revolvers: Major J. S. Hatcher
Shotgun and Field Shooting: Capt. Charles Askins**

Every care is used in collecting data for questions submitted, but no responsibility is assumed for any accidents which may occur.

A Sportsman's Battery

By Townsend Whelen

AM now getting in a position to build up a real battery and I want a little advice from you on some matters. I have always from a little child loved a gun more than anything else, in fact, in the twenty-five years of my life I have kept track of the guns that I have owned or fixed up for close friends, and it now numbers 448, and I now have 42 guns, most of them modern and in good shape but I don't believe I would ever be content even if I owned the Frankford Arsenal, because every time I hear of or see a new gun I can't keep my hands off it. It's my hobby and I would rather work with and study a firearm than eat.

The way I am now I would like to, in the next few years add about five new ones of the very highest class. I want a Springfield Sporter, a heavy barrel match rifle, Springfield .22, a medium heavy caliber of the .35 Whelen or .375 Magnum, Holland type, and a very large rifle such as the .505 Gibbs or the 11.2 Mauser type.

I will get my Springfield Sporter .30-06 first. Now I am pretty good sized and I find most guns too short in the stock for me and they are too straight. I am six feet half an inch tall and weigh 220 pounds and my chest is large, 46 inches and my shoulders broad. I am puzzled about the measurements of a stock to fit me. So far I have found that a stock 14 or 14 1/4 inches long seems about right for hunting, and a drop of 3 1/2 inches at the heel with probably 1 1/2 inches at the comb although I like a fairly high comb and a pistol grip of 5 1/2 inches or better. I may make this stock myself. Do you think a cheek piece is necessary? What sight is best for this gun, the No. 48 Lyman or the No. 103, or both? In your opinion do you think that the barrel of a sporting rifle should be any longer than 24 in.? Are all the receivers for the Springfield heat treated now? or do you have to ask for it specially?

In the heavy barrel match rifle what is the best length of barrel, 30 inches? Would you suggest any changes in the stock measurements from the Sporter stock? What kind of a forearm should one get? Any suggestions will be accepted very gratefully.

I think I shall get the Springfield .22 as issued, because I understand the stock is large enough to permit working over.

I rather lean toward the .35 or .400 Whelen over the .375 because of ease of getting cartridges even though the latter gun is slightly more powerful. I imagine that the Bond people will be able to furnish the necessary parts to my Bond tool to enable me to reload without any trouble could

they not? It is my idea that the .35 Newton bullet should function well in the .35 Whelen, will it? What bullet do you use in the .400? Whom do you have to fall back on for cartridges for the guns, Griffin I know has them and Hoffman also, but I wondered if one could get the Springfield case before it was necked down and make them himself if there was ever a time when no one made them commercially?

Of the very heavy rifles it seems to me that the .505 would be a dream but if it comes on any Mauser action I ever saw I am afraid that owing to the enormous size of the cartridge base that both the bolt and the lugs would have their margin of safety cut down very much, is that true? The 11.2 Mauser and the .425 W. R. have eliminated that by making the rim much smaller than the body of the cartridge proper.

I have a friend that has a nickel B. & M. mold and it sure is joy to handle, the other day I cast perfect bullets in a cold mold, what do you think of the nickel molds?

What is your opinion of cast bullets in the Springfield and Savage .300, the B. & M. people say their 170-grain Squibb-Miller bullet is very fine? Do you advise the gas check instead of the plain base? The gas check enables one to get higher velocities.

A person should be able to alloy his own bullet metal for these bullets, should he not? If they only contain antimony, tin and lead they should be easily alloyed.

Now as to the question of sleeping sacks or robes, what is the best one to get for hunting purposes here and where is the best place to get them? I have only seen one and I don't remember the name—it was one of these so-called waterproof affairs and it worked like a rubber boot, it kept all moisture out and all the body moisture in and as a result one was clammy all the time. I do not know whether this has been eliminated or not on the newer bags.

I found one thing (sad thing) about my little slim barreled Savage .300 when I come down on the sling very hard it shoots all over the landscape due, I suppose, to the extremely light barrel. Believe me, no more light weight barrels for me. Have you any measurements of this type of barrel in mind that would shoot both heavy and light loads at the same or elevation flip at short ranges, or should I just turn that over to Griffin or Hoffman whichever makes the barrel?

By the way, in telling me about these stocks please tell me which ones should have cheek pieces and which should not. B. H. J., Anaconda, Montana

Answer (by Major Whelen). I have your letter of September 28th. I will comment on each of your proposed rifles in turn.

Springfield Sporter, .30-06—All rifles now being manufactured and all above No. 800,000 have the new heat treatment. Many of the older ones which have been returned to the Armory for repairs have been re-heat treated. The No. 48 sight is very much the best. A rifle which gives a two-inch group with No. 48 sight at 100 yards will give a group under woods conditions of about two inches high by four inches wide with No. 103 sight. On the range the No. 103 works well for straight firing, but putting the safety on and off changes it considerably, as does any handling which might disturb the sight after the bolt has been closed. The No. 103 is a faster sight for running game, and a little better in poor lights, but I think you will find the No. 48 very satisfactory for everything. Same pertains to all other rifles you have suggested.

Would suggest that you get one of the new sporting type of Springfield rifles with Model 1922 pistol grip stock of same type as the .22 Springfield, and Lyman No. 48B rear sight. When received have a gunsmith remove the military front sight blade, thread the movable stud of the front sight with a screw to keep the front sight blade in place instead of the pin, and secure a Lyman gold bead front sight in place with this screw. Also have a flat topped steel front sight .08-in. wide, in form like the Marine Corps front sight, and of exactly same height as the Lyman gold bead front sight, made for target shooting. The two can be interchanged by simply removing the screw, without having to fuss about driving out a tight pin. The 1922 pistol grip stock is quite good as it is, and it is made very large in all its dimensions, drop at comb 1 7/8 in., at heel 2 1/2 in., and length 13 1/2 inches. The stock is so big that you can alter it to almost any dimensions you want by cutting and by gluing or nailing additional pieces on it. Therefore, if you do not like this stock as it is you can proceed to modify it to meet your desires, and when you get it just right it will serve as a most excellent guide for the making of your new stock. The highest comb you can get on a Springfield rifle will have a drop of about 1 1/2 in. This just permits the bolt to clear it when the latter is pulled to the rear. I am very nearly your build—six feet two inches tall, 45-inch chest, weigh 205 pounds. I use a stock 1 5/8 x 3 3/8 x 13 3/4 inches. Judging from your physique I should say that a stock of 14 1/2 in. length would be too long—hand too far from bolt handle for efficient rapid fire, rear sight too far from eye, butt liable to catch when thrown to shoulder, particularly when wearing heavy winter clothing. I would recommend not over 14 inches. I think that a fleshy or very muscular man should have a cast off to the stock, say about 1/4 inch to the right at the heel, and about 1/4 inch at the toe of the butt-plate. A cheek-piece is of advantage only on a stock which has a very thin comb. The comb should be thick then the cheek-piece is not needed. To some men, however, the appearance of a cheek-piece improves the looks of the rifle, and it sometimes can be used to improve the balance, especially when a heavy barrel is used, but it adds weight.

Springfield Match Rifle, Heavy Barrel.—Stock should be very much straighter and slightly longer than the sporting stock. Really I do not think that you can possibly do better than the regular 1922 pistol grip stock same as for the .22 caliber Springfield, just as it is. A long barrel, 30 or 32 inches is of advantage only in firing offhand because the rifle swigs slower than one with a shorter barrel. A long barrel is a decided disadvantage in shooting prone. It requires so much muscular effort to hold it that a tremor is often introduced. As a good compromise I would have the barrel made 27 inches long, 1.25 inches at the breech, and tapering to 3/4 inch at the muzzle. Buy the breech action, No. 48 sight, and 1922 pistol grip stock from the D. C. M., and send to Remington or Winchester to have the heavy barrel placed on it, a proper front sight fitted, and the blocks for your scope added.

Whelen Rifles.—If you are contemplating a .505 Gibbs, then I think that this medium caliber rifle had better be the .35 Whelen. The .505 will do the work on thick skinned African game to perfection. The .35 Whelen is a most efficient caliber, especially now that we have a thick jacketed 275-grain bullet for it made by the Western Tool and Copper Works. This latter bullet has an awful lot of drive through qualities that make it perfectly splendid on the largest game. The rifle is extremely accurate, and the recoil is quite moderate. It will never be used at ranges over 300 yards, and the trajectory is quite flat enough for such a range. The .35 uses the Western Remington 200-grain bullet, the Western Newton 250-grain open point bullet, and the Western T. & C. Works 275 grain bullets. The .400 uses the Western .405 Winchester bullet. All have gilding metal or Lualaba jackets. Cartridge cases for both calibers were originally made by taking the .30-06 case before it was necked at all, and necking it down to the required caliber. An excellent and experienced tool maker could make a die for doing this. At present both these cases are made for Griffin & Howe by the Western Cartridge Company, and the demand for them is getting to be such that I should not be surprised in a year or two to see them regularly placed on the market and cataloged. I regard the supply of this ammunition as pretty well assured for all time. Re-loading tools are made by Bond.

The .505 Gibbs Rifle that I tested about three years ago was excellent in every way. I have no criticism to make of it on the standpoint of safety. I have not seen the Hoffman rifle for the .505 Gibbs cartridge, but have no doubt but what they have also solved the problem in a very excellent manner. The .505 is no target weapon or ordinary game weapon. After one has fired it a few times and gotten the sights set he will be perfectly content to reserve it for elephant, rhino, and buffalo, and will not use it on anything else. I would not think of it for lion, for example, as it is not handy enough, and it takes too long to recover the balance after firing one shot. It's a fine rifle for just what it was intended for, namely thick-skinned dangerous game.

Nickel is undoubtedly the best metal for bullet molds. This was a great discovery of Belding & Mull.

Sleeping Bags.—By all odds the most comfortable and warmest bag I have ever slept in was one made of an eiderdown robe in conjunction with a sleeping pocket of very light weight, and an air mattress. The eiderdown bag was three feet wide by seven feet long, and was fastened with one of those patent pull fasteners such as one now sees on tobacco pouches, its full length, so it could be opened up entirely or closed in a jiffy. The air mattress was about 30 inches wide by 4½ feet long, and was plenty long enough, the overhang of the lower legs being not noticed at all. The eiderdown bag was lined with a thin flannel on the inside, and a very thin cravennetted material, porous to bodily vapors, on the outside. The light khaki pocket simply kept the bag clean and held the mattress securely to the bottom. The combination had an air pillow with it. It was simply ideal. I have never spent such comfortable nights as I spent in it. The whole combination is put out by Griffin & Howe. However, this combination has one drawback. It is not good for warm weather. It is designed primarily for hunting in the Rockies and in Canada, where the temperature practically every evening goes to freezing or below, and it is ideal for this work. But I feel sure that on a warm evening the bag would be uncomfortably warm.

I have a sleeping bag that I have had for ten years, and in that time I guess I have slept in it a total of about two years, and it has been most satisfactory. It was made by Amercrombie's Camp (now Von Lengerke & Detmold, N. Y.). It has the ordinary conventional sleeping bag form, three feet wide by seven long, open half way down one side, with a flap to pull over the head. The under side of the cover and the flap are made of Green Waterproof Egyptian Cotton,

as is also the top of the cover for two feet up from the bottom, but the remainder of the cover over the body is made of ordinary unbleached muslin. This cover weighs two pounds. The outside bag is a comforter made of wool batting quilted between light weight all wool flannel, and weighs five pounds. The inside bag is a single thickness of all wool "Grey Friar Blanket," and weighs a little less than 2½ pounds. The whole bag weighs just about 9½ pounds. I have slept in tents and teepees with it in perfect comfort often at temperatures considerably below zero. Of course in the open the warmth of any bag depends greatly upon the wind-break. But as I am rather vigorous and have noticed that invariably I need very much less bedding to keep me warm at night than most men, I have always recommended that others have it made up with two wool comforter bags, and do away with the thin blanket. I have used this bag in camp in summer with perfect comfort. One can sleep in the cover alone, in the thin blanket alone, in the comforter alone, or in all three, and he can have as little as he wishes under him. There is one change that I am going to make in it before I use it on a long trip again. I am going to sew a waterproof bag on the under side to take an air mattress. The comfort of an air mattress is such that having tried it, I am not going to be without one again on any trip of any duration. If this bag wore out, which it shows no sign of doing yet, and I were getting a new bag for northern hunting I would most surely get the Griffin & Howe bag and air mattress combination.

Relative to the flip of the .300 Savage rifle. Have you seen the Griffin & Howe ad in the October 1 issue of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN? This is a rifle made up for my old guide, Charlie Barker, of New Brunswick. I had the pleasure of trying it before it was sent to him. It was splendid. It shot the reduced load with an elevation of 13 minutes and zero windage at 50 yards. The correct elevation for the 100-grain Western load for either 50 or 100 yards was 3 minutes and zero elevation. The position in which the rifle was fired made not the slightest difference in the location of the point of impact. Each load shot into two inches at 100 yards, and would have done very much better with a scope. It was one of the very finest little rifles I have ever seen, and I hated to let it go out of my hands. I have another Savage rifle, a lever action, .250-3000 with exactly the same barrel as this rifle of Barker's, and a Belding & Mull three-power hunting telescope. I honestly believe that it will shoot inside an inch at 100 yards. Yesterday I fired three groups with it at 50 yards, each of which could be covered with a nickel. Both these barrels were made by Niedner for Griffin & Howe. The Barker rifle weighs about 7½ pounds, and mine about 8½ pounds, due to the difference in weight of action and stock. My own rifle with lever action is intended for a varmint rifle only. I will probably never fire any full charges in it.

CLEANING

ARE the barrels of the 1922 model .22 caliber Springfield rifle made of the same grade of steel that the regular service rifle barrels are? I have always hated the job of cleaning a high power rifle where ammonia has to be used. I note that there is a preparation on the market called "Chloroil." Is this preparation all right for cleaning the Springfield and other rifles of this class? If not is there any preparation on the market that will do the job all right and safe to risk? After shooting a Springfield rifle would you think the bore would rust to pull a Marble's rope saturated well with Chloroil or Hoppe's solvent and lay the rifle away till some convenient time to clean it? Would you consider the 1922 model Springfield .22 more accurate than the bolt action 52 Winchester? Is the 100-grain bullet in the .250 Savage rifle more accurate than 89-grain bullets? About what would be the best groups this rifle would give at 200 yards using the best

hand loaded ammunition? Are the telescope mounts as furnished on the heavy barrel match Springfield entirely satisfactory for range use? About what power telescope is best to use for watching the drift of mirage etc., and from whom could a satisfactory scope be obtained? H. W. R., Milstead, Ala.

Answer (by Major Whelen). So far as I know the .22 caliber Springfield barrels are not of exactly the same steel as the .30 calibers. I believe that the .22 caliber steel is slightly softer.

Ammonia is necessary for cleaning high power rifles only when lumpy metal fouling is present, and is used simply to dissolve this fouling. Ammonia is not at all necessary when modern bullets jacketed with gilding metal or Lualaba is used as these bullets do not give lumpy metal fouling.

None of the so called solvents are of any use in cleaning a high power rifle. They do not clean, cannot clean. The rusting agent in the fouling is potassium chloride, a salt, that absorbs moisture very readily from the air. What happens to steel when it is coated with wet salt? This salt is not at all soluble in any oil or any oily solution like the so called powder solvents. This was the trouble with all our cleaning in the past. Potassium chloride is only soluble in water or in aqueous solutions like ammonia or chloroil. Water is a first rate cleaner, but Chloroil is much more handy and less dangerous. To clean with chloroil you simply swab the bore with several patches wet with it, then while the bore is still wet run a brass bristle brush through the bore several times, then swab with several more patches wet with Chloroil, then dry the bore with clean dry flannel patches, it taking about five to seven, and finally oil or grease the bore. This results in a perfect cleaning.

The use of a Marble rope is entirely unnecessary to keep the bore from rusting. The bore will not rust if it is cleaned as directed above. If you prefer to use water use the water for cleaning exactly the same way that you do the Chloroil, but be sure that you got the bore perfectly dry, and when the bore is just about half dry cut your flannel patches just a little smaller so they won't stick, as they are liable to do. If you wish to use a Marble rope to prevent rust after the bore has been thoroughly cleaned with water or Chloroil, and has been thoroughly dried, soak the rope in hot cosmic or hot gun grease of any good brand. If the rope were soaked with Chloroil or with Hoppe No. 9 it would most probably cause rust in a few days, and very bad rust too. Neither Chloroil nor Hoppe No. 9 are rust preventatives, and they will cause rust if left in the bore for any length of time. Chloroil is simply water with chemicals with it which prevent the water from causing rust, and which slightly lubricate the flannel patches so that they are not so liable to stick in swabbing with them.

I consider the .22 caliber Springfield as accurate as the Winchester Model 52, but not more so. The choice between them must be based on something besides accuracy.

I think that perhaps the 100-grain Western bullet is a little more accurate at high velocity than the 87-grain bullet in the .250 Savage, but there is very little difference between them. The .250 Savage will usually give about 5-inch groups at 200 yards with the best ammunition.

The Winchester telescope sights and their mountings as usually seen on the heavy barrel Springfield rifles are perfectly satisfactory for target shooting.

The best rifle range telescopes for judging mirage, spotting, etc., range in power from 24 to 33. Between these two powers, choose the telescope with the largest object glass. First rate telescopes can be obtained from P. J. O'Hare, 178 Littleton Avenue, Newark, New Jersey.

The N. R. A. also offers an exceptionally good range telescope, selling at \$50 and worth every cent of it, too.

HANDLOADING FOR DUCKS

BEING a member of the N. R. A., and a subscriber to THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN magazine, I am taking the liberty to ask your advice and instructions covering, handloading of shotgun ammunition.

I have a Remington 12-gauge pump, 32-inch full choke bore barrel, and want to load some shells for long range duck shooting. Can you advise me the best combination of shot powder and wads to use to get results? I want to use du Pont powder and No. 7 chilled shot, as I find this size shot holds together and makes a fine pattern at long range and seems to have better penetration on heavy ducks. I also note there is very seldom a cripple when shot with fine shot. Have been shooting the nitro Remington shell with three and a half drams of du Pont and one ounce of No. 7 chilled and find this to be the best long range duck load I ever used in twenty years of shooting.

What I want to understand is the amount of pressure used in seating wads in the shell and how much pressure to use when crimping the shell, also how many wads to use and what kind to get best results. Also how much powder to buy to load 500 12-gauge shells with three and a half drams, to each shell, and if it is safe for me to measure this powder in a micrometer powder measure instead of using scales. You now have my idea of what I want. Any information instructions or advice will be appreciated. C.F.J., Delhi, Minn.

Answer (by Captain Askins). Using a load of three and a half drams of powder, the load mentioned by you, one pound of powder would load about seventy-three cartridges. You can calculate from this the amount of powder to purchase for the loading of five hundred cartridges.

One gun might react differently as compared with another to wadding and wad pressures. For wadding I would try one blackedge one fourth inch, two cork-tex one fourth inch, one blackedge one fourth inch. This ought to make a string shooting load when confining three and a half drams of bulk smokeless. Some guns would shoot a closer pattern when a three eighths inch white felt was used instead of the cork-tex, but whitefelt is expensive and hard to secure sometimes. I'd vary the pressure on the wadding, beginning with about thirty pounds on the first wad put down, and gradually increasing to fifty pounds on the last one. If first rate patterns are desired it is best to merely crimp firmly, not a heavy crimp. Yes, it is perfectly safe to use a micrometer powder measure in shotgun shell loading and it is not necessary to weigh the powder except in experimental loading where very heavy charges are used. In three-dram loads or even three and a half with but an ounce of shot, weighing the powder would be a loss of time and nothing gained.

PROPER CHOKE

I AM considering getting a light 12 gauge L. C. Smith gun weighing about 6½ pounds with 28-inch barrels for use on quail, woodcock, rabbits and particularly ruffed grouse. Much of the shooting would be in pretty thick timber. I do not get much shooting and am out of practice.

I have had in mind patterns of 45 per cent in the right barrel and 50 per cent in the left. The makers suggest a true cylinder, or 35 per cent in the right and 45 or 50 per cent in the left.

From your recent writings I have gathered the opinion that 45 per cent was about as open a pattern as could be had and still get an even distribution.

With these things in mind how low a percentage would I be safe in ordering? M. A. C., Jackson, Michigan.

Answer (by Captain Askins). In my opinion your choke as specified is correct. For your purpose I do not know of anything better than a 45 per cent right and 50 per cent left. Plain cylinder guns rarely throw good even patterns, shot after shot.

Another Jinx

BY J. L. APRILL

AFTER studying rifles, ballistics and rifle shooting for a number of years, and having done considerable gun tinkering, I have run up against a snag or "jinx" as Baker calls it in the January 1st issue. Here it is or, rather, the symptoms of it.

The rifle is a .22 Springfield No 312 and purchased by Dave Allen from the Director about a year ago and is fitted with a Fecker 8-power scope. Always has received the best of care and is in gun crank condition. I have shot this gun several times and have seen a 2½-inch group it shot at 100 yards.

Tonight Dave called me up and told me he had a "jinx" and wanted to have me help him find it, so we went to the indoor range and proceeded to work it out. First I fired about a dozen shots and could find nothing wrong, but Dave said, "Keep at it, the little cuss hasn't started to work yet." So I kept shooting. About the sixteenth shot they began going wild getting one high, another low, one at two o'clock, one at eight o'clock, and so on. All about ⅝ to ¾ inches from the center of the original group on the dead center hold.

Of course this was all done with the scope and there was no question as to hold, as all shooting was done off a heavy shooting table with the left forearm resting on a dope bag, the rifle touching nothing but my hands and shoulder. A most steady and almost viselike hold.

After about six wild shots it settled down and shot in the normal group again for nine shots, then went wild as before. At this we began to look for something we didn't know what but something. We changed ammunition—Winchester, Palma, and N. R. A. The rifle shot just the same with each ammunition, so it couldn't be there. We then put the scope on my rifle, a 52 Winchester, and shot about 25 times, putting them all in the same group, so it wasn't the scope. (By the way we cleaned after every fifty shots which didn't seem to make any difference. With the bore and chamber clean we examined the bullet by pushing one through with a rod. It came out perfect, not feathered or drawn out unevenly at the face.) The bullet seats perfectly in the chamber.

We shimmed the barrel up tight at the band, but it shot just the same—about ten or fifteen shots all O. K., and then five or six bad ones. We took out the shims and shot and looked, and then shot some more. We noticed that the first shot that went wild nearly always went high, then the next would go high and to the right and so on around the edge of the 50-foot official N.R.A. bull's-eye in a clockwise direction for five or six shots, then start punching the ten ring. It looks to me as though something would start at the breech and work through the barrel a little at each shot until it finally reached the muzzle. If this is so, what is it that starts? And what is the black gritty substance that comes out on the first rag pushed through when cleaning?

Several months ago Dave cut the upper striker of the firing pin, but the one that is left strikes just the same every time—the shells were closely

examined. It never breaks a shell, nor is one ever ruptured or swelled. But there is something wrong and we would like to know what it is so if Major Whelen or someone else will point out some other places where the little jinx devil is hiding we will get him or bust.

A HOLE IN THE BARREL

I had a gunsmith put a Marbles bi-color front sight on my Winchester Model 12, matted rib shotgun and he got the sight a little short on the inside of the barrel where the sight screws into the sight hole. On the side the sight is even with the bore, but on the other side it is a little short and you can see part of the sight hole, (about 1-32 inch) which makes me think that it might scrape some of the shot and spoil the pattern or even harm the muzzle of the barrel in some way. I only bought the gun a month ago and I'd hate to take any chances on ruining it. Would you shoot the gun with the above sight or would you advise me to get a new sight fitted?

What do you think of the Super-X shell in the above gun? Its heavy recoil makes me think that it might shoot loose quicker than if I only used shells loaded with bulk and Ballistite powders. E. S., Omaha.

Answer (by Captain Askins.) I have known shotguns to be used for years with an actual hole in the barrel, and no harm came of it. Also Sweeley bored holes in a shotgun barrel to see if he couldn't get the gas out of these holes and thus disturb the pattern less by muzzle blast. No harm came from shooting barrels with holes bored in them, and therefore I think you are quite safe in using your gun with the hole not quite filled even with the bore. The only thing that could happen would be to blow your sight out. If this were done no other harm would occur to you or to the gun, other than the necessity for a new sight. I wouldn't worry about it.

Yes, I think Super-X shells in regulation lengths, (2¾ inch) are perfectly safe in your gun. The pressure is no higher than is true of other heavy loads in standard cartridges. The recoil seems heavier because it continues for a greater length of time. With a very quick powder, developing most of its force right in the chamber, the forces of recoil last such a short time that the inertia of the gun is not overcome to such an extent as is true with these progressive powders which have more time to overcome inertia and therefore continue to push back. The recoil with progressive powders is more like that of black powder, and if you will load a shell with enough of black powder to get Super-X velocities, say 3¼ drams of black, you will find the recoil as heavy or heavier than is true of Super-X.

THE AUTOMATIC SCATTERGUN

AM contemplating the purchase of a shotgun (either pump or automatic), and would appreciate your advice as to the best type of arm, make and gauge for all around hard use.

I am an officer in the American Merchant Marine, which profession takes me to almost all parts of the globe, and I would want to use the arm at the many places called. S. J. W., New York.

Answer (by Captain Askins.) The automatic is a good gun, but it is best adapted to the use of just one shell, so as to balance recoil against the action spring. Shells are coming out in such varieties, some of them loaded pretty heavily, that in your place I would prefer the pump gun. It handles everything under the maximum for which it is chambered, 2¾ inch, and a little difference in pressures or back-thrust doesn't matter at all to the pump gun. You will probably be under the necessity of purchasing a great variety of ammunition in traveling all over the world. No gun will stand harder use or more abuse than a pump gun.

CROSS FIRING BARRELS

I HAVE been greatly interested in the Super-Fox and similar guns of "semi" Magnum bore, but for personal reasons I do not like the double gun. All the double guns I have ever had, shot to the right with the left barrel, and to the left with the right barrel, that is they cross fired. I asked several companies if their guns would do this and they did not answer the question. Is this a common fault with the better grade of double guns?

I would prefer a Savage or Winchester M1912 action, 12 gauge, and have the barrel rebored, or a new barrel bored like the Super-Fox only for 2 3/4 inch cases. Could this be done and by whom? Likely the Fox Company would not do it? How about Davis? Please give me your ideas of such a gun. I would want 30 inch barrel, and fairly heavy, but not over eight pounds.

If I understand it right such a gun will not do good work with light or medium smokeless loads because of lack of barrel resistance, but I take it that it would shoot light charges of black, say 3 to one load O. K.

Why could not a person who well understood smokeless powders work up a load using Bullseye or some other pistol powder with say 3/4 ounce of shot that would do fine snappy work in a Magnum bore gun? I have a lot of use for such a load in shooting rabbits, etc., but would want to use just one gun if I had to use black powder for the light loads. Have you ever tried pistol powder in a magnum to get around 800 f.s. velocity with 3/4 ounce of shot? Very soft felt wads could be used with a light crimp. What do you think of it? B. E. C., Harrison Valley, Pa.

Answer (by Captain Askins). It is not necessary for double guns to cross. Usually such guns are made to center their patterns at about thirty yards, and the patterns would not get far enough apart at fifty yards so that the difference could be detected. You will know that this can be done by the fact that double rifles can be made to shoot both barrels into a four inch ring at on hundred yards, a much more difficult task than making two shotgun barrels throw eight-foot patterns into a given circle at that distance.

I understand that Davis bores only ten gauges. You might try him if you like. R. M. Davis, Davis Engineering Works, Grand Island, Nebr. I think the Hoffman Arms Company can do this work for you. I can furnish them dimensions should they undertake it. The Super Fox is not overbored to such an extent that it will not do very good work with ordinary loads. Present Super Fox is bored 738, not a great enlargement over the usual 730. It will shoot light loads with a pattern around 70% which is good enough for your purpose.

I do not know how pistol powders would work in a shotgun. Revolver pressures are usually around 12,000 to 15,000 pounds, which is high for a shotgun. At lower pressures the powder might not burn. I think that ordinary powders, du Pont or Ballistite will work with your 3/4 ounce load. If not it is a certain thing that they would with an ounce load, and that would not make much difference to you.

THE S. & W. SCHOFIELD

JUST recently it has been my good fortune to become the possessor of rather an early type of Smith and Wesson revolver, number 548—the last number is indistinct. It is .45 caliber, but the regular Colt .45 cartridge is too long. The arm has about a seven inch barrel on the right side of which is "Schofield's Pat's June 20th '71, Apr. 22nd, '73." The rear sight is a groove which runs the full length of the rib. The gun is in excellent condition and shoots very well. Some cartridges came with it. They were copper shells loaded at F. A. '87.

Would like very much to do more work with this gun and want to know if it is safe to use the new Remington .45 Colt cartridge which seems to fit perfectly? Also in reloading, what

weight bullet and how much black powder to use? Will you please give me the ballistics of this old S. & W. cartridge, and how it will compare with the .45 Colt black powder cartridge? J. A. K., Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Answer (by Major Hatcher.) The .45 caliber single action revolver that you describe is the S. & W. Schofield pattern which takes its name from the distinctive type of barrel catch invented by General Schofield. This revolver was adopted by the Army about 1872.

The Remington Arms Co. still makes cartridges for this arm, under the name of .45 Smith & Wesson. Your dealer can no doubt obtain them for you. I would advise you to use the proper cartridge as designed for this arm, and not try the short .45 Colt smokeless cartridge you refer to.

Comparative ballistics of this cartridge and the .45 Colt black powder cartridge are as follows: The .45 S. & W. with 250 grain bullet and 30 gr. black powder gives a muzzle velocity of 710 f. s., and a muzzle energy of 280 foot pounds. The .45 Colt with 255 grain bullet and 38 gr. black powder gives a muzzle velocity of 910 f. s. and muzzle energy of 460 foot pounds.

The .45 S. & W. cartridge may be reloaded with safety and satisfaction. Use a 250 grain bullet with a charge of 24 grains weight of King's semi-smokeless, F. F. G., or not over 30 grains of black powder, F. F. G.

SHORT SHELLS IN LONG CHAMBERS

NOTICE in the issue of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN for August 15, 1924, page 17 it stated, "A fine way to open up a gun without boring out the choke is simply to put in a cartridge too short for the chamber."

In December issue of *Outdoor Life* on page 462, "Queries for Arms and Ammunition," it is stated in reply to an inquiry "It would not injure your Fox gun to shoot 2 3/4-inch shells in it though it is chambered for a 3-inch."

As I own one of the new L. C. Smith long range twelve gauge guns, I would like to know which of the above opinions is correct, as I have no desire to injure this gun in any way. Would appreciate an early reply. L. W. A., Boise, Idaho.

Answer (by Captain Askins.) Putting in shorter shells than the chamber is done every day. The majority of 12 gauge guns are chambered for 2 3/4 inch cases, yet half of the shells used are 2 1/2 inches. Not much harm is done, other than that the guns will not shoot quite so close a pattern. However, the correct principle is to use the shell for which the gun is chambered provided it is obtainable.

Your long range Smith might be chambered for 2 3/4 inch cases. A good many of these guns are. If it is chambered for three inch shells, no perceptible harm will be done through using the 2 3/4 inch shells. The gun might lead a bit more right in front of the chamber, but this lead can be scratched out with a good scratch brush. It is to be noted that in my opinion three inch cartridges are better than any 2 3/4 inch ones if you are looking for the very best results.

SOFT POINTS FOR THE .303

IN a recent issue I noticed an article by Maj. Townsend Whelen on bullets recovered from game, and was very much interested in same. I did not notice among the bullets shown the .303 British.

I have in my possession a .303 Ross rifle, Canadian, and I would like very much to know what soft point ammunition fits this rifle. I have the steel point ammunition for target work as furnished by the N. R. A. If there is a soft point shell for this gun, I wish you would be kind enough to state where I can purchase same.

Can you dum-dum a steel jacket, Springfield, Krag, Russian and Ross by taking a very small drill and drilling a small hole in the end of the jacket? What effect would this have on game? Is it dangerous, by that I mean the steel shooting

ahead of the lead and jamming in the barrel? Is it against the law? What ammunition, soft point, can be purchased for the 7.62 mm. Russian rifle as purchased through the N. R. A.? Is the .303 Ross and the .303 British the same ammunition? H. F. G., Duluth, Minn.

Answer (by Major Whelen.) Practically all of our cartridge companies make .303 British cartridge with 215 grain soft point bullets. I think these will be suitable for the Ross rifle although I heard once that a gentleman had difficulty in fitting Winchester soft point ammunition in an old model .303 Ross. However, I don't believe you will have any trouble.

Full jacketed bullets of .30 caliber or thereabouts can be made into quite satisfactory soft point bullets for hunting purposes by very slightly filing the extreme point of the bullet with a file, just enough to allow the point of the drill to take hold of the point of the bullet with a .05 inch drill just through the jacket only not into the core. This makes a very satisfactory soft point bullet.

The United States Cartridge Company makes a cartridge for the 7.62 mm Russian rifle loaded with 145 grain copper tube expanding bullet, muzzle velocity 2,800 f.s.

Most of the older makes of .303 Ross rifles were chambered for the .303 British Mark VI ammunition which had a 215 grain bullet. Those made since about 1914 are chambered for the .303 British Mark VII ammunition, which has a 174 grain pointed bullet. Generally, I think however, the two cartridges will interchange in the two rifles.

AN ALLOY BULLET FOR THE Krag

I WISH to select an alloy bullet for reloading the Krag .30 caliber cartridge to shoot in the carbine. Many of the old Ideal bullets I know about, but understand that the Ideal Company no longer exists. Modern-Bond Company lists several types, but knowing nothing about the ballistic qualities of these bullets, I am writing you for your opinion of them, feeling quite sure that you have tried them out. I might be explicit in emphasizing that I am interested in the ballistic qualities rather than the adaptation of the several bullets for different kinds of game.

I am inclined to believe that Bond bullet No. B-3111265 230-grain is too heavy for any allowable amount of powder that might be used without fusing the lead. I would expect No. B-3111000 to be one of the best balanced bullets listed although No. D-3111145, 180 grain may be better since from the catalog cut it has somewhat longer bearing in the bore. A. L. W., Santa Monica, Calif.

Answer (by Major Whelen.) The trouble with heavy alloy bullets is that if we use a powder charge enough to give them a good velocity, the hot powder gases resulting from the large charge melt the base of the bullet a little and hurt the accuracy. If we reduce the charge with these heavy bullets to where this melting does not take place then you get high trajectory and the wind affects the bullet considerably. From my own experience the best results have been with bullets weighing about 150 grains.

I would strongly recommend the following load: Bond bullet No. 311870, 150 grains, cast of one part of tin to ten parts of lead. The bullet should be lubricated and sized to .311 inch in a Bond lubricating and sizing machine. I have invariably found that attempts to lubricate and size bullets without this machine are very unsatisfactory; in fact, I don't believe one can get good results without it. The cartridge case should have the neck resized and then expanded with a .311 expanding block, which is furnished with the Bond tool. The powder charge should be from 10 to 12 grains of du Pont No. 80 powder. This load will shoot very steadily in a three inch circle at 100 yards, or a six inch circle at 200 yards and will give many groups which are smaller than this.

.250-3000 Loads and Krag Bullets

BY BYRON E. COTTRELL

I NOTICED some time ago in the Dope Bag where a shooter was having trouble with high pressures using the load of 36 grains No. 16 and 100-grain bullet in the .250-3000 rifle. Major Whelen thought the trouble might be due to soft cases, dry powder, or a tight barrel, or all these conditions combined. I have used the above load in several different barrels and I am inclined to consider it just a little too much load, as I will show.

Under date of Oct. 12, 1921, E. R. Galvin of the du Pont Company recommended the above load (36 grains No. 16 and 100-grain Lubaloy bullet) stating that this charge would develop a muzzle velocity of 2,950 f. s. I used the load but little as the cases swelled so I could not reload them. The next year I got a lot of new Western cases and loaded them with this load using the Lubaloy Open Point bullet. I used these to hunt chucks with and they worked well—in the new cases, but I could not reload with this load without cases sticking. I was using the bolt action rifle. The chamber was not smaller than standard, as shells fired in other rifles would often chamber in it. The barrel measured .251-inch bore by .2575-inch groove. The powder was fresh from du Pont. I had several of the new shells shed their primers, but as I liked this load a lot I used it that fall after big game. The first shot I fired in the wood shelled the head of shell so that it was almost impossible to raise bolt handle, and it took a rod to get the shell out of the chamber. I kept on using the load the rest of that season and had no more trouble, but I never loaded many more, just enough to try in two of three other guns. Now I don't care to even try any more.

A more recent letter from du Pont states that a charge of 35 grains of No. 16 gives a velocity of 2,915 f. s. with 48,000 pounds pressure, using the 100 grain bullet. The Western Tool & Copper Works recommended that I did not exceed a charge of 34 grain of No. 16. A charge of 34.5 grains is the greatest that I have found to give good satisfaction. On the cans of the latest lot of No. 16 that I have it states that a charge of 35 grains with 100 grain Lubaloy bullet will give a velocity of 3,000 f. s. I would strongly advise against any one using more than this charge. For some reason there seems to be quite a difference in the figures given for the loads of No. 16 and the 100 grain bullet.

I have found that No. 15 Lot 2 is a powder that works a lot better with these heavy bullets. Du Pont figures state that a charge of 38 grains of this powder and 100 grain bullet gives a velocity of 2,915 f. s. I have used this load in my present .250-3000 bolt action which has a close chamber and a barrel that measures only .256 inch groove diameter. I never have had the least trouble from pressures, in fact the shells will reload many times. The primers recorded the pressures so mild that I increased the load to 38.5 grains and then to 39 grains and still it shot fine, and the pressures were less (in my barrel) than 35 grains of No. 16 and the same bullet. As a standard load I use 38 grains and I like it a lot. I have tried this load in several

lever actions and they handled it fine, and shot to same sighting as with standard load and 87 grain bullets.

Another load which I use and like a lot is the 117 grain 25-35 Lubaloy bullet and 36 grains of No. 15 Lot 2, this gives a velocity of about 2,600 f. s., and the accuracy is fine shot from a barrel with standard twist. The pressures are normal. Du Pont states that 37 grains of No. 15 Lot 2 and 117 grain bullet gives 2,664 f. s. velocity and 49,600 pounds pressure. One great drawback with this load has always been that there was no suitable 117 grain bullets, but now that is removed as the Western Tool & Copper Works, of Oakland, Calif., has just announced a new 115 grain copper jacketed, hollow point bullet for the .250-3000. I have before me a box of these bullets and they sure are fine, measuring .2565, are what I would call "semi-spitzer." We who have wanted a *real* heavy .250-3000 bullet now have it!

I have noticed what the Major has had to say about there being no modern bullets made that fit the throat of the Krag, and it is all too true. The Western 220 grain Lubaloy will fit it no better than the 170 grain Government target gilding metal flat base. But I have discovered one bullet that does fit the throat. That is the Western Lubaloy 303 Sav. 190 grain. I have had three different lots and they all measure .308 inch and when loaded as long as they will work through magazine they will fit tight in throat. In the Krag I have seen the rifling leave marks on the bullet. One of our party used this bullet this fall in his Krag carbine and killed his buck with it. The bullet hit broadside too far back—a liver shot, but the buck did not go far, and was dead when he got to it. The bullet "blew up" and did not go through. I have seen a group shot with the Krag carbine (one of those \$4 ones, too) at 50 paces where a 25-cent piece would cover ten shots. That shows that this bullet will shoot.

Note—Du Pont I. M. P. No. 15½ can be used to as good advantage as No. 15 and will give less metal fouling. A charge of 39.4 grains gives the 100 grain bullet 2,980 f. s. velocity and 37.4 grains gives the 117 grain bullet 2,680 f. s. velocity.

A .22 BARREL ON BALLARD ACTION

WILL you please favor me with a little advice? I have an old .40-63 Ballard, the barrel of which is no good but the action is in fine shape. What I want to do is to fit a Springfield .22 barrel to the action. I am a mechanic and able to do the job in the proper way as I have all the tools and machines that are necessary. What I want to know is this: Is the breech end of barrel of such shape so that it can be fitted to the Ballard action? If necessary I can cut the present threads off and screw on a sleeve for the new threads, just as long as I don't bother the chamber the accuracy should not be impaired. This would of course make a rifle a little too light for very good shooting but it will be fine for my boys. I don't feel able at this time to invest in a Springfield .22 so am taking the best way out, at least it seems so to me. Do you think the Director of Civilian Marksmanship will sell me a barrel under these conditions?

I have been having trouble with Frankford Arsenal "22 R" .30 caliber cases splitting around their circumference about ¾ inch ahead of the base. I resize the cases full length just small enough so that they will slip in the chamber freely. My die makes them .438 inch at the shoulder which is .004 inch smaller than the chamber. When I close the bolt it requires just

a little effort but the cases do not require any effort to extract them, which shows there is not too much head space. When there is no head space I don't see why the cases should crack the way they do. The fracture shows up after about ten firings. Do you think that when the cartridge is fired that the case expands and fills the chamber at the shoulder so that it cannot slip back as much as there is spring to the bolt? Do you think that the cases should be resized smaller to remedy the trouble? I might mention that I made the die that I use and the reamer to ream it out with as well. I bought a commercial die but it was entirely too small as it was .017 inch smaller than the chamber at the shoulder. The loads that I use are 48 grains No. 300, 170 grain flat base National Match bullet; and 53 grains No. 300 with the 150 grain Western bullet.

I have just finished making a resizing press similar to the one sold to members of the N.R.A. I can resize a Springfield case with one hand as I bring all of the pins into a straight line when the lever is down. This gives lots of leverage, I think that I can exert a pressure of about two tons. The press is made entirely of steel, base and all, with the pins hardened and with the guides running in bronze bushings. I will send you a photo as soon as I can get one taken. C. S. P., Taft, Calif.

Answer (by Major Whelen.) I can see no insurmountable difficulty in the placing of the .22 caliber Springfield barrel on a Ballard action by a first-class machinist, although it might be that the breech of the Ballard action would not come up to the breech of the barrel in a way to seat the cartridge to exactly the required depth and the extractor cut in the Springfield barrel might present certain difficulties. At the present time Springfield Armory is entirely out of .22 cal. barrels and they are awaiting certain tests and experiments before going into production on quite a large order of .22 caliber rifles for the Regular Army. All of the .22 caliber barrels made at Springfield will go towards the completion of this order and I imagine that it may be a number of months before the Director of Civilian Marksmanship could get an order accepted for a special .22 caliber Springfield barrel.

When cartridge cases split around their circumference about ¾ inch in front of the head of the base it is almost always due to the rifle having too much head space. The fact that it is difficult to close the bolt or requires just a little effort to do so does not always indicate that the head space is tight, because some part of the case may be just a little too large for the chamber, making an effort necessary to insert it. The head space dimension is the dimension from the shoulder of the case or chamber to the base of the case or face of the bolt. It is these dimensions which cause the cartridge case to fill up all the space between the shoulder of the chamber and the face of the bolt and which prevents elongation and splitting of the case when it is fired. A head space larger than normal would not of necessity make the cases at all difficult to extract.

However, it may be that your trouble is not too great head space but may be that the brass of the cases has been rendered brittle by too much working. Every time that you work brass, that is resize it or put it in a die you make it a little bit harder until finally the brass gets so hard it becomes brittle and is then liable to split or break. The firing of a cartridge of course gives a blow to the brass case which is equivalent to working it the same as putting it through a die. The heat of firing probably does little in the way of annealing the brass. Every time you resize the case it makes it a little harder. Perhaps it may be that after ten firing and ten resizings the cases have gotten too hard and have split for that reason. You cannot get better cartridge cases than the Frankford Arsenal .22 R. cases.

Unless you intend using the cartridges in a great number of rifles I think it is a mistake to resize the cases full length. If you are using them in only one rifle I would resize only at the neck to hold the bullet.

THE 10 BORE

I HAVE been reading your gun articles for many years both in *Field and Stream* and in your sporting papers, and they have given me much pleasure. I am glad to see that at last you have come forward with an article on the 10 bore. I have never been able to understand why the 10 bore has been slipping, except that the ammunition companies and some of your gun builders have decided it was more convenient to gradually let this weapon die out.

When I began to shoot over twenty years ago there was no doubt but that any good 10 bore would outshoot any equally good 12. Of late years all the gun makers both here and abroad have been striving to get a 12 that would outshoot a 10 and they have succeeded, but if they had spent as much time on the 10 they no doubt would have a weapon by now even better than the present super 12.

I see absolutely no reason for this, as the present Magnum 12 is quite as unsuitable for light or general field shooting as the 10, and even if one could get ordinary 12 bore shells more easily they would not do well in a three inch gun.

Should the fad demand it there is no reason that I see why some form of boring be discovered to make a 16 bore shoot up to a 12, for in the days of Frank Forrester, $1\frac{1}{4}$ ounces of shot and $3\frac{1}{2}$ drams powder was often shot from a muzzle loading 14 bore, but what would be the use of it. In these heavy guns we are trying for long range in wild fowl shooting exclusively.

Now as to the amount of shot that should be handled by a 10. Of course if $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces or $1\frac{3}{4}$ ounces could work well and give good penetration that would give a lot of pellets, but if a 10 would put nearly the whole charge of $1\frac{1}{4}$ ounces of shot on the target we would get about the same thing.

Fred Kimble's six bore loaded with $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ ounces of shot would put the whole load in a 24 inch circle at 40 yards, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ ounces of shot is less for a six bore than $1\frac{3}{4}$ for a 10, and it seems incredible to me that our modern machinery and expert barrel borer can not duplicate such a pattern in a 10 at present.

If we put aside for the moment special guns we can turn to page 51 of "Field, Cover and Trap Shooting," by A. H. Bogardus. He admires for general shooting in a 10 only one ounce of shot with $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 drams powder. This would appear to be a load that would blow the pattern to pieces, but as killing game to Bogardus was a business as well as a pleasure the pattern as far as execution goes must have been O. K. In pigeon shooting he used $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of shot, but of course he wanted as thick a pattern as he could get.

I hope some day you will try the English chamberless using brass cases only and let us hear what you think of them. I have heard some very favorable reports on them from friends abroad and was going to order one, but I find the ammunition would be too costly to import. If these guns were ever used here perhaps our ammunition companies would make them. George Bate of Birmingham will build a 12 bore chamberless (9 bore) that he will guarantee will kill single ducks at 80 yards, using $4\frac{1}{2}$ drams of powder and $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 ounces of No. 3 shot. These guns weigh $8\frac{1}{2}$ pounds with 25 to 28 inch barrels and sell for \$80.

I do considerable experimenting with guns and loads and have the time to try them on game, but it is so costly to have anything made to order that it is rather a hopeless job. If there were any one in this country making a good single 10 for around \$35 to \$40, I would certainly have some good barrel borer work on it in hopes of being able to get something near Kimble's old 6 bore.

In this section there is a great field for an 80 yard gun—lots of ducks and duck clubs. Ducks fly up and down the river at 70 to 80 yards high when they leave the preserved fields. With an ordinary 12 bore and Super X shells one can

scratch down a few, but a man with a real 80 yard gun could kill the limit nearly every trip if he could hold close enough. G. D. C., Charleston, S. C.

Answer (by Captain Askins.) The ten bore has not received much encouragement for one reason and another. The makers claim that their output of tens is so low that they mostly build this gauge at a loss. Probably another element would hold that these big bores do not give the game a sporting chance. Again, those who are keen about making a killing prefer to use repeating shotguns. Indeed, we may fairly assume that automatics and pump guns have done more to put the ten gauge out of business than any other one thing. Possibly if the fight of *Field and Stream* against the automatic is successful the ten bore may come back.

My experience shows that a ten pound ten bore will handle $1\frac{3}{4}$ ounces of shot at a killing velocity. Such loads require the use of progressive burning powders, not being practical with any of our ordinary dense or bulk powders. Doubtless when such powders as de Luxe and No. 93 du Pont come into common use the big loads for ten bore will come in also—always provided that the demand for the ten bore is such as to encourage gun manufacturers in building such arms.

I have not had an opportunity of trying a chamberless gun. It is easy enough to get the loan of any American arm, but getting a gun from England, unless it is purchased outright would be difficult, not to mention a heavy duty which would have to be paid before the gun could come in. I doubt if such an arm, shooting brass shells, could be loaded with anything except black powder. For my own part would not be willing to shoot black powder even though thereby I could secure some additional range. I don't like the recoil, noise and smoke of black powder—takes too much of the fun out of shooting.

I doubt if we ever get the results that Kimble did with his old six bore muzzle loader. The placing of the load in a shell instead of in the barrel, the cone, the use of smokeless powder, all entail a certain amount of handicap on the gun borer which he cannot entirely overcome. I have obtained occasional 95% patterns and so have others I suppose, but a 90% gun is till the very best that can be expected even with the most carefully fitted load. With factory loads 85% is very good indeed. Kimble himself thinks that his extraordinary results may have been partly due to the short column of shot in the big bore. If he is right, since we cannot have the big bore any more, we will have to be satisfied with less pattern.

THE PISTOL-GRIP SPRINGFIELD

CAN you give me a description of the U. S. rifle, caliber .30, Model 1903, with sporting stock, with special reference to the length of barrel, weight of rifle and appearance of stock? This arm is mentioned by the D. C. M., in his department of the November 15th issue of the *AMERICAN RIFLEMAN*, but I haven't a copy of the January 15, 1924 issue, to which he refers. L. E. D., Shreveport, La.

Answer (by Major Whelen.) The following is a full description of the sporting type of .30 caliber Springfield rifle:

Barrel 24 inches long, of same weight as Service barrel, but has a more pleasing contour around the breech. Barrel has no hand guard, and there is no rear sight fixed base, and barrel being clear and nicely polished and blued from receiver to muzzle. The front sight fixed stud, front sight movable stud, and front sight are same as on the regular Service rifle. Barrel is star gauged.

Receiver: Bolt and all working parts polished as in National Match rifles. Trigger pull carefully adjusted. Lyman No. 48-B receiver sight attached to receiver.

Stock: Stock is same as that on the .22 caliber

Springfield. It is a pistol grip stock with carbine type of forearm. Forearm is secured to barrel by a combined band and sling swivel which encircles both barrel and forearm. The pistol grip is full and large and pushed up close to the trigger where it belongs. The butt-plate is of shotgun type, large, and of checked steel. The dimensions of the stock are about: Length $13\frac{1}{2}$ ", drop at comb $1\frac{3}{8}$ ", drop at heel $2\frac{1}{2}$ ". The entire stock is rather large and full, almost oversized, with the idea that the owner can cut it down to fit him exactly. For a large man with a large hand it does not need any cutting down. It can, however, be remodelled by a professional stocker to make a most excellent and beautiful sporting stock. Several of the private gunsmiths are now prepared to do this work for about \$25 plus the cost of the new fittings. Sling swivels take regular Government sling. Rifle should have a bead front sight fitted to make it suitable for hunting. This cannot be done at the Armory, but can be done by the individual himself in a few minutes.

Rifle weighs complete about nine pounds, depending a little on the density of the wood of the stock. With the stock refinished into typical "sporter" type by a gunsmith, and with a lighter steel butt-plate with trap it would weigh about $8\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. In outward appearance it is almost exactly the same as the .22 Springfield, without of course the .22 caliber magazine projecting below.

In my opinion this is the best hunting rifle in the world, that is the best plain hunting rifle without any frills, but with everything necessary. It is every bit as accurate as the best Springfields that have been especially selected and tested for the National Matches.

TWO BARRELS FOR A SCATTERGUN

I AM a subscriber to *THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN* and I have often bothered Major Whelen for information regarding rifles, but this time I have been struck by a bright idea in the scattergun line so I am coming to you for some dope on said B. I. This is probably silly nonsense but it seems perfectly logical to me at the present time.

I can get a short barreled pump action Winchester 12 bore for \$25, and I want to know if it would be possible for me to use this gun "as is" for quail and dove, close shots and lots of scatter needed, then put in a 30 inch barrel, semi chuck for duck where the shot must carry farther and the scatter need not be so broad. If this idea is any good, what would it cost me for the other barrel and could I change barrels without the aid of a gunsmith?

I have had very little experience with a pump, having used a double all my life, but I notice the man with the pump gets the ducks, because out here we get most of our ducks from boats as they rise from the lake and the pump gun gets about four ducks while the double only gets two at the most.

During the closed season a few of the fellows play around with an old du Pont pigeon thrower. We shoot it from every possible angle, and the shooter must hold his gun butt below his hip when he calls "pull," and we find this much better and more helpful than the cut-and-dried trap game.

I hope this letter hasn't bored you to death, and I also hope that my scheme for two guns on one stock is practical enough to try out. J. A. B., Los Angeles.

Answer (by Captain Askins.) Your idea of replacing a cylinder barrel with a choked barrel or of interchangeable barrels has been used a million times more or less.

New barrel would have to be fitted at the factory, according to the manufacturers, and if the gun is a take down, one barrel or the other could of course be used at will. If the gun is not a takedown you can probably take the barrel off yourself by the use of a vise and a pipe wrench—at least that was what I did.



Free Shooting Information

The more you know about your guns and ammunition, the greater will be your satisfaction from their use. If you have any unsolved shooting problems, let us help you with them. Our technical men are glad to answer questions. You can't overlook WESTERN if you want the newest and best in shells and cartridges.

A card will bring you a booklet which tells why *Super-X* can increase the range of your shotgun as much as 20 yards. Another folder tells about *Xpert* and the reason for its game-getting qualities, a smokeless shell at surprisingly low cost. If you are interested in the rifle, the *Better Bullets* booklet describes the *Lubaloy* non-fouling bullet, *Boat-tail* and *Open-point Expanding* bullets, the *.30-30 High-Velocity* and others. Just mention the type of shooting which interests you most.

"SIMBA, BWANA"--

There he is the king of the jungle crouching to spring you feel a thrill of fear hypnotized for an instant awed by the majestic rage before you. The climax of the hunt and just a gun and cartridge between you and the man-eater.

Moments like this call for courage which equals the animal's fury and for ammunition that excels his killing power. WESTERN, always first in ammunition progress, has given the sportsman exclusive features in all kinds of ammunition which justify his confidence at the critical moment, whether he is hunting jacksnipe or kodiak, quail or panther.

Such outstanding improvements as the deadly destructive *Open-point Expanding* bullet, the new 220-grain *Soft-point* and the famous *Lubaloy* non-fouling bullet jacket, have caused WESTERN ammunition to be chosen by a majority of the more important big game expeditions, as well as by hundreds of champions who are setting national and world's records on the range.

The same qualities which have won for WESTERN its reputation for leadership and have made it the choice of champions and of prominent sportsmen throughout the world, will improve *your* shooting also. Buy a box for your rifle, revolver or shotgun and prove for yourself that WESTERN deserves its name—the World's Champion Ammunition.

WESTERN CARTRIDGE CO., 225 BROADWAY, EAST ALTON, ILLINOIS

Western

AMMUNITION

WINCHESTER

MODEL 52 RIFLE



The Last Word in Target Rifles

That's what the .22 calibre shooters say of the Winchester Model 52. We receive no end of unsolicited written testimonials, all more or less expressing the sentiments portrayed in the headline, and all are appreciated, but the strongest testimonial we have knowledge of, and which we believe speaks louder than any words of ours, is that at least 75 percent of the competitors in the National Rifle Association, and other matches, use the Model 52.

It was with this rifle —

That T. K. Lee won the 100 yards, individual small bore and grand aggregate matches;
That L. H. Edwards won the free rifle championship;
That Roger Kelley won the 50-yard championship;
That W. R. Amos won the prone tyro match;
And that the Quinipiac Club won the team championship in the last outdoor events of the N.R.A.

The Winchester Model 52 was —

The rifle used by Ralph McGarrity in scoring his 125 consecutive bulls at 200 yards;
The rifle used by Harry Renshaw in winning the 1924 Championship of the W. J. R. C.;
The rifle used by Virgil Richard in winning 8 of 16 events at Camp Perry last fall;
The rifle used by Harry Thomas in winning the offhand championship three years running;
The rifle used by Lieut. Lannon in making the remarkable targets shown on this page.

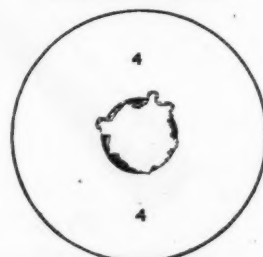
We could go on indefinitely but the above performances speak for themselves. They indicate why the rifle is so popular; why it is the reliance of champions; why it is the supreme target rifle of the world.

Ask the shooters who use them!

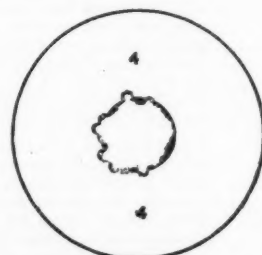
WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS COMPANY

New Haven, Conn.

RECORD TARGETS



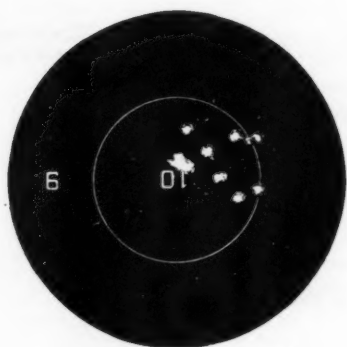
138 Consecutive Shots--75 feet



145 Consecutive Shots--80 feet

The above targets were shot by First Lieut. M. J. Lannon in the Bay State School of Musketry, Boston, on successive days. The 138 shots required 1 hour and 35 minutes of shooting and the 145 shots, 1 hour and 20 minutes.





Burkins Makes a Test

When results depend partly on materials, it's wise to test them first. The racer tests his car before the big speed event.

Test your ammunition before the big matches.

The president of the Wilmington Rifle Club, E. F. Burkins, made a test. With a new Pope barrel, Mr. Burkins shooting prone at 50 yards, made four targets. He hit the inner black 39 times out of 40. Scores were 99, 100, 100 and 100. Then, inspired no doubt by this fine performance, he studded the bull's-eyes of two targets with 10 shots each at 100 yards. Note the exceptional grouping in the reproductions shown here.

Says Mr. Burkins: "I made these targets in a regular, measured range before witnesses, testing out a new Pope barrel and using US .22 N. R. A. ammu-

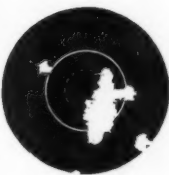
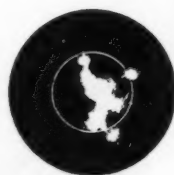
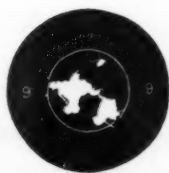
nition. I am much pleased with the performance of both. *It shows what can be expected from perfect ammunition.* Of course you must have a good grouping gun also." "And be a more than ordinary good holder," is what Mr. Burkins was too modest to add.

To prove the merit of US .22 N. R. A., test it yourself. And remember that you can repeat in a match, the successful results you obtained with it in your test.

US .22 N. R. A. is always accurate; always uniform.

If you will specify US .22 N. R. A. when drawing .22 calibre Ammunition from the N. R. A., you will get it. Thousands of dealers sell it. If yours doesn't, write us.

UNITED STATES CARTRIDGE COMPANY
111 Broadway New York, N. Y.

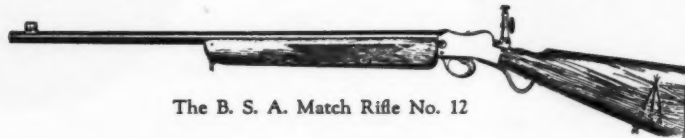


.22 N.R.A.
Long Rifle Cartridges

Made by the Birmingham
Small Arms Co., Ltd.

The Name Guarantees
Quality and Accuracy

B. S. A. Twelve Superiority Insured by Fluid-Pressed Steel Barrel



The B. S. A. Match Rifle No. 12

The B. S. A. Match Rifle No. 12 is the most accurate .22 Match Rifle in the world. None but the finest materials employed, machined to minute limits of accuracy — fitted with the utmost care by highly skilled workmen. Jessop's special Fluid-Pressed Sheffield Steel barrel. Tough-bodied, durable steel. The B. S. A. Match Rifle retains its wonderful accuracy for thousands of rounds.

Shoot the B. S. A. Twelve to Win!

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We specialize on the building-to-order of high grade, chrome, nickel steel barrels; a general first class gunsmithing and DeLuxe gunstocking. We are tooled up for all popular American calibres and shells, including the celebrated 7 mm.

Finest imported and domestic woods for stocking. Write for particulars.

Quality the Best—Prices Reasonable

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Made by Marksmen

William Lyman, the man who developed the Lyman principle

of Rear Aperture Sighting was a nationally known crack shot. The men who make Lyman Sights today are also shooters. The Lyman organization has one of the most active rifle clubs in the state. When men are enthusiastic users of the product they make, it is bound to be good.

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No. 48 Micrometer Receiver Sight. Winner of 4 International Matches. Champion of the World. For Springfield, Mauser, Martini and other rifles. There are Lyman Sights for every rifle you own. Write for Free Folder or 10c for Complete Cat'log



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LYMAN SIGHTS
They Better Your Aim

For the Special Loads You Have Wanted to Try

USE new components. They avoid all the uncertainties and perplexing questions of resizing cases and bullets, too. High power loads, midrange loads, or squib-loads, they all can be hand loaded easiest and best from new components.

All items listed are standard Winchester, Remington, U. S. Cartridge Co., or Frankford Arsenal make, of guaranteed high grade.

25-26 Marlin	Cases, primed, \$1.62 a hundred. Bullets, fresh from factory, soft point, 90 cents a hundred.
30-30 Winchester	Cases, primed, \$1.52 a hundred. Bullets, soft point only, \$1.25 a hundred.
30-40 Krag	Cases, primed, \$1.80 a hundred. Bullets, 220-grain, full jacketed, target grade, 80 cents a hundred.
30-1906	Bullets, soft point, 180- or 220-grain, \$2.70 a hundred. Cases, primed, F. A. make, \$1.80 a hundred.
303 British	Bullets, 150-grain, full jacketed, target grade, 80 cents a hundred. Bullets, soft point, 180- or 220-grain, \$2.70 a hundred.
7 mm.	Cases, primed, \$1.80 a hundred. Bullets, soft point, 174- or 215-grain, \$2.70 a hundred.
38-55	Bullets, 175-grain, full jacketed, target grade, 80 cents a hundred. Cases, primed, \$1.50 a hundred.
45 A. C. P.	Bullets, lead, soft point or full jacketed, \$7.50 a thousand. Cases, primed or unprimed, F. A. make, 80 cents a hundred.
40-70 Winchester 1886	Bullets, full jacketed, F. A. standard, \$1.00 a hundred. Cases, primed, smokeless type, \$1.50 a hundred.
45-70	Bullets, lead, \$1.00 a hundred. Cases, primed (Remington) \$2.10 a hundred.
35 Winchester	Bullets, 295-grain, full jacketed, \$1.50 a hundred; 405-grain lead and 500-grain lead, \$1.25 a hundred; 300-grain, lead, \$1.00 a hundred.

Note: We offer soft point bullets in 25, 30, 303 British, 38-55 and 7 mm.

Match Ammunition at Less than Three Cents per Cartridge NOT WAR AMMUNITION

These are high-grade Frankford Arsenal cartridges in perfect condition. The bullets are 150-grain cupro-nickel. They are exceptionally uniform in weight, diameter and length. The cases are of A-1 brass, with primers uncrimped—bright, clean and like new. Powder is Pyro.

The cartridges are packed in regular bandoliers of 60 cartridges each. These bandoliers are packed 20 to the case, 1,200 cartridges, and each case is solder-sealed, which insures that atmospheric moisture will not affect them. Some of the cases are wood; others steel with hinged lid and provision for padlock. These steel cases are worth having as tool or camp chests of convenient size and weight.

Owners of .30-1906 rifles of any make who are sick of the war-time cartridges should get some of these. They practically equal the latest National Match ammunition in accuracy up to 600 yards, but cost you only about half the present price of that.

For all practice shooting they are good enough to go along in any company, and for ordinary matches except at the longest ranges, nothing better is ever needed.

Prices: \$25.00 per unbroken case of 1,200 cartridges. \$2.75 per single bandolier. Shipments made by mail, express or freight. Primed cases and loaded cartridges must go by express or freight. Deliveries made promptly. Prices are net here—transportation charges are extra. No substitutions made. Terms: Cash with order or C. O. D. Your money will be refunded at once if we do not have what you want.

J. R. Mattern, Julian, Pa.

The Metropolitan Matches New York

The Preliminary Match

FEBRUARY 7, 14, 21, 1925. From 3 to 10 P. M. 100 yards.
This is an unlimited re-entry match, the best ten targets to count.

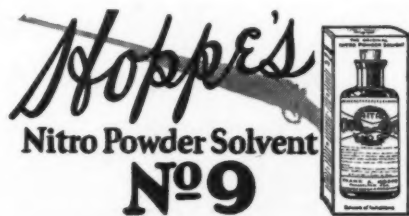
The Championship Match

FEBRUARY 28, 1925. From 3 to 10 P. M. 100 yds. 50 consecutive shots.

PRIZES

\$200 added money in addition to distribution of entry fees.
Gold, silver and bronze medals to first three in each match.

To be shot at the Armory of the 27th Division Train Q. M. Corps at Marcy Avenue and Lynch Street, Brooklyn. Take Broadway line of B. R. T. at Canal or Chambers Street, New York, and get off at Lorimer Street. Two blocks to the Armory.



Makes gun-cleaning easy and sure. Removes potassium chloride (salt) deposited in the bore by firing, which defies "gun oils." Prevents rust, preserves good shooting and resale value. Send 10 cent stamp for sample.

For the working parts, use Hoppe's Lubricating Oil. Ask your dealer. Write for free cleaning guide.

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Shooting Accessories

Everything to interest a rifleman. Send for my No. 6 Catalog, just out, showing over 200 cuts and complete Price List.

P. J. O'Hare

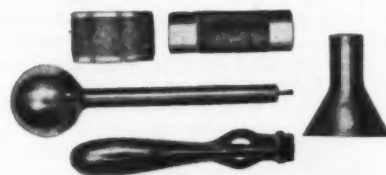
178 Littleton Ave. Newark, N. J.

My special 10% discount to N. R. A. members means, for instance,

A Colt New Model, Auto. 45, for \$33.00

or Same, hand stoned and finished, gold head F. S. adjusted trigger pull, special hand full stocks, Major Hatches' improvements. A Sixty Dollar job for \$47.50.

"ALBERTSON"
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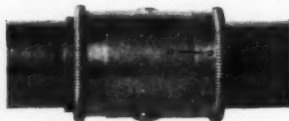
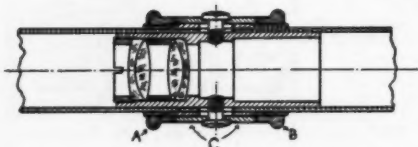
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Hand Book and Catalog, 10 Cents

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One of the Numerous Outstanding Features of the Fecker Scopes is the Positively Locking Micrometer Focusing Adjustment.

MOVES LENSES INSIDE THE TUBE. Focusing for range is accomplished by moving the inverting lenses which are enclosed in the tube. **MORE ACCURATE FITTING POSSIBLE.** The moving cell is made very long to secure substantial bearing in the tube, and all parts are held to very close limits. Long bearing eliminates possibility of cell canting.

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POSITIVE LOCK. The focusing sleeve, which moves the lens cell, is held between the focusing nut "B" and the lock nut "A". The adjustments can be securely locked in any position.

ACCURATE RESETTING. By noting the reading of the micrometer nut "B" at any range, it is possible to reset instantly to any range, without resetting.

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You have been reading B. & M. advertisements for months—each announcing some new tool or bullet. They are the newest and most advanced tools and components available to shooters.

If you haven't the B. & M. Folders describing them fully, you can order direct from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

B. & M. BULLET MOLDS

B. & M. Fine Single Molds—Iron. See advertisement of November 15, 1924.....	\$ 3.00
B. & M. Fine Multiple Molds—Iron only. Average Price.....	20.00
B. & M. Fine Nickel Molds—Single only, weight, packed.....	6.00
Bullet Sizing Dies, correct for any standard bullet, made to fit Ideal or Bond lubricating presses.....	2.50

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Tool, Complete for De-capping and Re-priming, as shown in advertisements of January 15, weight, packed, 40 oz.....	\$6.00
Extra Case Neck Resizing and Expanding Head for this tool, any caliber.....	2.00
Extra Bullet Puller Head for this tool.....	2.00

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Straight-line Adjustable Hand Tool to crimp or not, for rifle cartridges, weight packed, 14 oz.....	\$3.50
Same Tool for revolver cartridges.....	3.00

MISCELLANEOUS

Bullet Metal Ladles, weight, packed, 7 oz., each.....	\$.60
Melting Pots for bullet metal, weight, packed, 3 lbs., each.....	1.00
Bullet Lubricant, high-grade graphite composition, per pound.....	1.00

GAS CHECK CUPS FOR CAST BULLETS (Postpaid)

New Cups of B. & M. Improved design, very accurate, .25 caliber.....	Per M. \$1.75
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B. & M. DE LUXE CLEANING RODS

Made of the hardest steel that can be machined. Stiff and springy.

Type "A" Rod, one piece, five tips, weight, packed, 35 oz., each.....	\$2.00
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Type "B" DeLuxe Outfit, with handsome leather cloth case, can of oil, and patches.....	3.50
Type "C" Rod, 6-inch sections, five tips, weight, 20 oz., each.....	2.50
Type "C" DeLuxe Outfit.....	3.50

Transportation charges are extra, except on Gas Check Cups. Send cash with order or have shipment made C. O. D. We give prompt service.

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FIALA PATENT SLEEPING BAG

Weights but five pounds; warm as thirty pounds of blankets. No hooks, strings, or crude contraptions. Write for circulars and prices.

We have outfitted the Roy Andrews expedition with 3 Mirakel 5x Prism Binoculars. Wt. only 5 oz. each. Complete with case—Price, \$22.50.

Single and double barrel rifles for Alaskan and African big game.

Camp, Touring, or Expedition Equipment. Let us furnish estimates. We know your needs by actual experience—Arctic to Equator.

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Instructions in Learning Accurate Pistol Shooting

By Gunnery Sergeant John M. Thomas

Single copies and under ten, fifty cents each. Address orders to Gunnery Sergeant John M. Thomas, Rifle Range Detachment. Parris Island, S. C.

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Double Set Triggers fitted to your Springfield trigger guard, complete with Sear knock-off and Sear spring, \$15.00

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MARBLE'S
Cleaning Implements
make it easy to have a clean gun.
Jointed Rifle Rod
When screwed together it's as solid as a one-piece rod—can not wobble, bend or break. 3 brass sections, 2 steel joints, steel swivel at end, 26, 30 and 34 in. long. State length and caliber. \$1.25

Rifle Cleaner
Thoroughly cleans without injuring finest rifle—removes all lead, rust, powder residue. Softest brass gauze washers on steel wire—may be attached to any standard rod. 60¢. State caliber wanted. If your dealer can't supply you, order by mail. Marble Arms & Mfg. Co., 562 DeLa Av. Gladstone, Mich.

Terms

THE uniformly excellent returns from advertisements appearing in the classified columns of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN make it a most satisfactory and productive medium for the disposal of surplus shooting equipment, or the acquisition of special types of firearms.

Free Insertions. Each subscriber is entitled to one insertion of one-half inch, when his subscription is paid up for one year. It is necessary only to write or print the text plainly, noting thereon the date subscription was paid. These advertisements will appear in the first available issue and should be in publication office two weeks prior to the following publication date.

Paid Insertions. Non-subscribers or those who have already made use of the subscriber's privilege may take advantage of these columns at a cost of \$1.00 per inch or part thereof. No advertisement for less than \$1.00 accepted. Advertisements will be set in 6 point solid. They should be in the publication office two weeks prior to the time appearance is desired.



ANTIQUE AND MODERN FIREARMS (new and used) sold, exchanged, and bought. Large stock—reasonable prices! Stephen Van Renselaer, Peterborough, N. H. x

FOR SALE—Ballard rifles and others old time mid-range rifles, such as Remington, Remington-Hepburn, Wesson, Sharps, and others for sale. Also antique pistols, revolvers, and edged weapons in great variety. Stephen Van Renselaer, "The Crossroads," Peterborough, New Hampshire. y

WANTED—For cash a good gun cabinet to hold ten guns. Send description and price. F. E. Jackson, 2023 Wilcox St., Indianapolis, Indiana. 599

FOR SALE—Model 1892 Winchester 44, W. C. F., octagon bbl., full magazine pistol grip stock. Same as new inside and out, shot about 100 times, \$22.50. R. I. Boone, 124 Wythe Ave., Bluefield, W. Va. 594

FOR SALE—New B. S. A. .22 cal. barrel from No. 12 Match rifle, including forearm and front sight, guaranteed new and perfect and extremely accurate, \$12. I. C. Laughery, 213 Elizabeth St., Millvale, Penna. 600

FOR SALE—One pair Carl Zeiss 16-power field glasses in fine leather case, A-1 condition, price \$50. One pair Charles Krempt 6-power field glasses, in sole leather case, A-1 condition, price \$30. No trades. Gy. Sgt. John M. Thomas Rifle Range, M. B., Parris Island, S. C. 597

FOR SALE—One complete set of Bond tools to load .30-06, .38-40, and .30-40, including a .38-40 double cavity mold, all nearly new at \$12. One pair of Mann-Neidner double micrometer scope mounts to fit any heavy barrel Springfield, cost \$30, sell for \$15. I. M. Massey, P. O. Box 970, Missoula, Mont. 598

FOR SALE—500 38-40 S. P. bullets, \$4. 150 6.5 mm. Lubaloy bullets, 160-grain S. P., \$2. Bond tool parts for 35 Remington, \$2.50. Same for 32 Winchester Special, \$2. Remington Rolling Block carbine, 44-40 good order, \$7. Remington-Hepburn .38-50 double grooved rifling, nice stock, peep sight, good, \$9. F. A. Hodges, 1922 Genesee, St., Utica, N. Y., 588

FOR SALE—Remodeled Russian rifle, flush magazine, oil finished stock, 20-inch bbl., sporting sights, never shot, \$12. Stevens Model 45, cal. .32-40, finest condition, \$10. Fine Sharps 50 cal., perfect specimen, \$5. S. & W. 32 hammerless, nearly new, \$10. Remington double Deringer, 25 shells, bargain, \$35.00. Transportation extra. Louis Evans, Route No. 2, Phoenix Arizona. 595

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Winchester .30-06, Model 95, take down, Lyman sights, fine condition, \$35. Russian sporter, new \$10. Krag, new, \$12.50. Ithaca field 16 gauge, good, \$22. Old Whitney rifle, 44 cal., \$5. 8 x 10 studio outfit, \$15. 11 x 14 view camera, \$10. 5 x 7 Pocco camera, \$15. **WANTED**—N. M. Springfield 1903, Savage .250, or 300 Stevens No. 10 pistol, new Krag carbine, Winchester .22 L. R. Musket, Colt S. A. .38-40, Winchester cal. 33, Russian 7.62 shells, Stevens 10 inch offhand pistol. N. L. Walstad, Milton, N. Dak. 569

"FIREARMS OF YESTERDAY" are a specialty with "THE OLD GEORGETOWN GUILD." At all times there are on hand a large number of specimens from which to select examples of early American, Confederate States' and European firearms. Tell us what your collection needs. We will probably be able to help you. The Old Georgetown Guild, 2722 M. St., N.W., Washington, D. C. z

WANTED—Old gun catalogues, gun books, old sporting magazines, Remington 44-40 revolver, powder flask as made by the Ideal Co. about 25 years ago. Marlin model 1881. Would Trade .45 auto. Govt. model in fine condition for Webley .45 Service revolver or best offer of Colt revolver any model. **FOR SALE**—25-20 S. S. reloading tools and 50 shells, \$3. .38-55, .40-60, .45-60, \$2.75 per set. Books, Wild Beasts and Their Ways by Sir Samuel Baker, \$2.50. Fishing and Shooting Facts and Hints, London, 1867, \$1. Irish Riflemen in America, 1874, \$1. Rifle Firing, 1879, Laidley, \$.75. Small Arms Firing Manual, 1913, \$.50. National Rifle Association's Reports, years 1901 to 1913, \$.20 each. Hand book of the Gatling gun, \$.25. Fred Wright, Grayling, Michigan. 590

FOR SALE—Parker D. H. E. grade, 12 gauge 34-inch full choke, shot 200 times, and in absolutely factory condition, hinged front trigger, recoil pad. Stock straight grip, 15 x 1 1/4 x 1 1/4 inches. Made with extra well rounded comb, so as to be sanded down to fit. No safety. Cost with English hand guard over \$200. take \$135. Winchester Ventilated Rib, Trap grade large forearm. Full choke, stock 14 1/4 x 1 1/4 x 1 1/4 in. Fine condition inside and out, \$115. Fox grade A ejector, 12 gauge 30-inch model and full, stock 14 x 1 1/4 x 2 1/4 inches. Extra 26-inch. Cylinder and modified barrel. Has two forearms both with ejectors. In perfect condition inside and out, \$72. Any gun sent C. O. D. Examination allowed. W. B. Arey, Salisbury, N. C. 587

FOR SALE OR TRADE—25-20 Winchester 1892, .32-40 Winchester 1894 octagon, .35 Winchester 1895, 8 mm. Mauser sporter, 7.63 mm. and 9 mm. Mauser 10-shot auto. pistols, 8 mm. French Mannlicher carbine 18-inch bbl., .30-06 Russian-Springfield. **WANT**—Savage 1920, Newton, Winchester, Springfield Sporter, or Remington in .30-06. Remington high-power auto., or Remington 12 auto. H. E. MacFarland, St. Clairsville, Ohio. 596

FOR SALE—Colt New Service, cal. .45 revolver, checked walnut grips, in factory condition, with five unbroken boxes of ammunition (two US smokeless, three Western Nubend) Marble rod and cleaning outfit, \$35. Hensoldt binocular, 12-power, 30 mm. objective, new, and guaranteed perfect. \$45. Will ship either or both, C. O. D., subject to examination. William McNair, Pioneer State Bank, Denver, Colo. 591

FOR SALE—Heavy bbl. Springfield, 1922 pistol grip stock 24-inch bbl., Lyman 48 and scope blocks, fired 60 times, fine condition except bluing rubbed off bbl. in one place, price \$50. Would consider exchange on 3-inch chamber heavy double L. C. Smith or Fox 10 or 12 gauge. A. M. Thomas, Dickinson, Md. 592

FOR SALE—Model 1892 Winchester .32-20 carbine, 400 rds. .32-20 cartridges, \$35. 80 rds. .30-03-220 soft point Winchester \$4. Wilbur Brunthaver, Fremont, Ohio. 586

FOR SALE—2,000 antique firearms at reasonable prices. Send 6 cents in stamps for 24-page price list. Let me know your special wants along any line of antique firearms. I am always anxious to buy single specimens or entire collections. Joe Kindig, Jr., 336 West Philadelphia St., York, Pennsylvania. B

TRADE—One double Lefever trap gun 12 ga. straight grip, automatic ejector, single trigger, for heavy barrel Springfield. Must be perfect. **WANT**—32-40 reloading tools. Fred McGee, Box 244, Grass Creek, Wyo. 593

FOR SALE—One Model 52 Winchester and Stevens 368 scope. Fired only 100 times, like new. Price, \$55. Will trade for good pump 12-gauge, 32-inch trap gun or single trap gun, Wm. F. Smith, 5619 N. 4th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. A

COME ALIVE—Antigon bill has passed the WASHINGTON HOUSE. COOLIDGE slaps fanatics. **SHIP YOUR STAMP**. List of guns ready at 20 per cent cut. **SHIFT WITH THE HOUSE OF SHIFF THE GUNMAN**, N. Woodstock, N. H. F

FOR SALE—Ithaca trap gun, Victory, 14 1/2 x 2 1/2 stock, recoil pad, oil finished woodwork, 34-inch barrel with ventilated rib and ivory sights. Bluing perfect, inside barrel like mirror. Factory condition throughout, \$48. B. A. Rockwell, Box 54, Coudersport, Potter Co., Pa. 617

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Kodaks, Graflex cameras, lenses, binoculars at lowest prices, new and slightly used. We take your camera or high grade firearms in trade. National Camera Exchange, 7th & Marquette Sts., Minneapolis, Minn. D

EXCHANGE—Have Savage .22 Sporter .38 Colt D. A., encased ejector rod, both in good condition. **WANT**—Game Getter, mod. 39 Marlin, .45 Automatic reloading set, sleeping bag. E. Netzbandt, 407 11th St., Bismarck, N. Dak. 589

SHIFT WITH THE HOUSE OF SHIFF THE GUNMAN, N. Woodstock, N. H. This is our 54th year, and best. I have never shipped a gun I did not personally back EXCEPT NEW DIRECT to your order. I never carry because they are cheap but only because they are RIGHT. One charge. One price to ALL. If you have not shipped your stamp, if you are not fighting fanatics, if we have to smuggle our guns as you do a drink THEN SHIFF'S NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE to YOU is that it serves YOU WELL AND RIGHT. N

FOR SALE—Ideal loading press, complete, almost new, load new Springfield or the Krag cartridge. Price, \$30. Winchester Model 53 rifle with telescope blocks on rifle, almost new, price, \$35. Vickers .22 long rifle, almost new, has made the possible 100 at 100 yards. Price, \$25. Krag rifle .30 caliber, good condition. Price, \$15. Winchester Musket .22 caliber long, almost new, \$18. 5,000 full-jacketed, 220-grain bullets. Price, \$30. 1,000 lots \$7.00 Winchester ammunition .30 caliber Springfield 5,000 lots \$100.00. Lots of 1,000, Price, \$25.00. .38 cal. revolver primed shells, new government manufacture, \$8.00 a 1,000. Winchester Improved 2 1/4 W. Primers, lots of 5,000, \$7.00. King rifle revolver and shotgun cleaning rods, 50c each. Brushes to fit, 10c each, 1,000—.30 cal. disc cleaning patches, price, 50c. P. J. O'Hare, 178 Littleton Ave, Newark, N. J. 601

TRADE—Model 1895 .30-'06 Winchester for good 6x binocular. D. G. Durkee, 9419 Edmunds Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Hensoldt Binocular 10 x 50 mm., pre-war, perfect. WANT—Super Fox. R. H. Brumfield, Bluffton, Ind. 609

FOR SALE—Star gauged, specially selected Springfield, pistol grip stock, military fore-end. Fired only 50 times. Perfect condition. F. Riedel, 1500 S. Ardmore, Los Angeles, Cal. 606

FOR SALE—Colt officer's target model, 6-in. barrel, S. & W. .38 revolver in the best of condition, practically new, \$28.50. R. C. Sanford, Big Indian, N. Y. 611

WANTED—Four Enfield rifles and about 5,000 rounds of Russian (Remington) ammunition, at a fair price. W. C. Rhodes, Sec'y., Madera County Rifle Club, Madera, Calif. 614

FOR SALE—Royal Crown grade Greener ejector, 12 gauge, 30-inch barrels, both full choke, 7½ pounds, pistol grip stock, 14½ x 2½ x 1½. Condition like new. Von Lengerke & Detmold, 349 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. 612

FOR SALE—One Malcolm No. 1 telescope, 8 power, with Winchester No. 1 mounts, no blocks, \$10. One Cataract Tool & Optical Co's telescope, 18-inch and 8 power, micrometer side mounts, \$10. Samuel Clark, care G. S. Flood Co. Inc., Waterville, Me. 613

FOR SALE—Greener ejector, 30-inch full and modified, 20 bore, 5½ pounds, Greener wrought steel barrels, 30 inches (1½ and 2½ drop), grade next to crown grade. Scroll engraved. Shoots an exceptional pattern; would cost at present \$417.00. This is a wonderful little gun and is in fine used order—tight and fit. The man who is first to send \$150.00 will get a weapon second to none.

Remington 12C—22 long rifle, specially selected barrel, ¼-inch groups at 25 yards. Lyman and Sheard sights. Whelen type detachable sling. This rifle has a "Best Stock" of beautiful Circassian walnut by Owen Bros. Beautifully checkered as is also the slide handle. Genuine horn butt plate, shotgun type. This rifle is a gun crank's pet and cannot be duplicated at anything like my price of \$60.00. One dig in the stock (not bad) and a slight chip in the butt plate—otherwise perfect. Here is your opportunity—no one could get these guns away from me if I didn't need iron men. F. A. Hodges, 1922 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y. 603

FOR SALE—30 cal. Newton rifle, double trigger, pistol grip, checkered forearm. In gun crank condition, \$40. 44 caliber S. & W. Russian, 6-inch barrel, nickled finish, in new condition, \$17. 32 Colt automatic, new condition, \$22.50. Colt S. & A. (Old Model) .45 caliber. In fair shooting condition, \$15. Suit of Japanese armor, complete, with helmet, mask and stand, \$35, plus express charges. Also collection of flintlock and percussion pistols and revolvers. Write for list. W. S. Lutz, 212 So. 42nd Ct., Philadelphia, Pa. 602

Will give \$200 worth in bolt action rifles for a good saxophone, trumpet, old violin, cornet, clarinet, or will sell rifles at bargain prices as follows: .30-'06 U. S. Remington, \$35; .30-'06 U. S. Winchester, \$35; 303 Enfield Sporter, \$30. 7 mm. Spanish Mauser, \$30. Winchester .32 automatic, \$30. German Mauser Sporter, 8 mm. \$30. World War Mauser, 8 mm., \$15. 7 mm. Spanish Mauser carbine, \$30. Pre-war Luger in holster, \$30. Want—Colt or S. & W. revolvers. Or what have you? John A. White, 248 Worthington St., Youngstown, Ohio. 607

FOR SALE—38 Colt double action on single action frame, rod ejection, 4½-inch barrel, excellent condition, \$22.50. New and perfect Winchester .40-70 S. S. mold and adj. tool, \$4.00. Used perfect Ideal No. 4 .38 S. & W. Special, and .38-40 mold and tools, \$3.00. 100 .40-85 Bal. modern primer cartridges, \$6. Winchester .40-30 grooved mold, \$1.60. 20 .35 W. C. F. ctgs. with Hoxie bullets, \$2. 100 .46 Bal. and Rem. R. F. ctgs., \$2.50. Used perfect Ideal .38-55-217 bullet mold, \$1.60. New and perfect Ideal No. 6 .38-55 and .303 Savage mold and tools, \$4.50. J. V. K. Wagar, Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colo. 605

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Three fine engraved Ballard's, one .38-50, two .32-40, and one plain .22 Ballard, all double set triggers. One Pope Stevens No. 84, .32-40, one Winchester .35-55, 32-inch octagon No. 4 barrel, double set trigger. One fine Sharps Borchard Schutzen .38-55 Zischang double trigger Schutzen outfit. One fine Winchester Schutzen muzzle-loading outfit, 33, No. 4, 30-inch, rifled by Schoyen. One B-3 Winchester scope No. 1 mounts. Will accept in TRADE—Fecker 6 power scope, .44 or .38 S. & W. target revolver or high grade 12 double shotgun. Write for descriptions and prices. E. W. Dodder, 621 Temple St., Los Angeles, Calif. 608

FOR SALE—One fine sporter, Chas. V. Shilling German Mauser, 8 mm., pre-war gun, specially made at Krupp Works, finest of steel barrels that could be made, very accurate, in crank condition, fine raised matted rib, mottled receiver and bolt, pistol grip checkered stock, straight grain and strong. Was made specially for a polar bear hunt in the North and has a credit of three white boys to its range. Serial No. 29,293, bought from the owner of the hunt, no scrap gun, like is on the market today. Two fine bullet gas-check molds, \$20.366, 145-grain Spitzer and 317,378, 218-grain Krag nose bull, crank condition and shop perfect, blue and in fine working order, five supplement chambers, factory and hand-loaded shells and empties, five clips for shells, over 200 gas checks and shell incased belt, also fine swivel handle steel cleaning rod with three knurl rag point. Would TRADE outfit for a new star gauge Springfield .30-'06 Sporter. If interested, write. One .32 special Winchester full shell resizing die, new, \$1. One large 9 inch diameter x 1½ inch thick photograph solar camera sun-glass, a beauty and perfect incased in cotton rope, zinc ring, scalloped edges on each side retainer, \$25. What is your price? One Voigtlander 8 x 10 cabinet photograph lens, fine double lenses, very perfect. Where cap of lens fits is little out of true circle caused by a bump, \$20. One Darlet 6½ x 8½ view camera lens single glass five light in stops and brass cap, focus wheel gone, rest O. K., makes finest view ever looked at, medium focus range, but deep or distant in picture focus, \$10. What is your price or what kind of a gun have you to trade for any of the above articles? WANTED—One .30-'06-311 gas check Springfield bullet mold, round nose 220 grain. Harry M. Smith, 122 Center St., Oregon City, Ore. 615

CLEARANCE SALE—Am closing out the following items at bargain prices. Most of them are unobtainable today as they are no longer manufactured. Only a few of each remain. All dies are of Frankford Arsenal manufacture; molds are F. A. or Ideal. They present an excellent opportunity. Resizing dies .45-70, 85 cents; .45 Colt, 75 cents; neck resizing dies, Krag or Springfield, 60 cents. Army molds, 8-ball No. 308333, \$2; 8-ball No. 308274, \$3.50; 5-ball .30 cal. round, \$2.25; 4-ball .45 cal. round \$3.50. Cylinders, caliber .36 Colt 95 cents. 7½-inch barrels, caliber .38 Remington, 85 cents. Shell resizers, 30 caliber 75 cents. Cartridge collections (70) \$2.25. Transportation charges extra. B. K. Wingate, R. 2, Reading, Pa. 623

TRADE—One French range scope, two eyepieces, 30x and 56x—FOR late model new Reising Auto .22 pistol. One .45 caliber S. A. Colt, new, blue, 5½-in. barrel, perfect, for .45 caliber D. A. model 1909 Colt. TRADE One 8 mm. Mauser rifle action, perfect, FOR .44-40 or .45 D. A. 1909 Colt. E. E. Cunningham, Greenup Co., Russell, Ky. 616

FOR SALE—50 "Rand McNally & Co. Atlases of the World," at less than cost. Latest Gov't census, County Map of every State in U. S. Size 11 x 14 inches, bound in green cloth, lettered in gold. Should be in every office and home. Sent postage paid and insured, \$2.75; regular price, \$5. M. M. Conlon, 608 Old National Bank Bldg., Spokane, Wash. 620

FOR SALE OR TRADE—35-20 Winchester model of 1892 Lyman receiver rear, gold bead front, new barrel fitted by Winchester recently and fired about fifty times. Action and stock show use but gun in perfect condition throughout. Price \$18 or will trade and give difference for new .25-20 Savage sporter. Dunlap Roddey, Rock Hill, S. C. 621

FOR SALE—Bond No. 30 powder scale sensitive to one-tenth grain, perfect condition; \$12. Ideal broken shell extractor for Krag cartridge, \$1. 500 150-grain Frankford Arsenal bullets, \$4. New primed Frankford Arsenal Krag shells, \$0.2 each. A few 220-grain metal cased bullets, \$0.1 each. E. Naramore, Bridgeport Coach Lace Company, Bridgeport, Conn. 624

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Model 27, .25-20 caliber, Marlin, good condition, new barrel, perfect inside and accurate. Sell for \$20 or trade for Model 1906 Springfield Sporter, must be perfect inside and accurate. Will pay difference. C. Lundsten, Williams, Minn. 613

FOR SALE—One sporting Springfield, 24-inch barrel, \$50.00. One sporting Springfield, 30-inch barrel, \$60.00. Both guns in perfect condition. W. R. McCay & Son, 39 Morton Street, New Castle, Pa. 613

WANTED—Men skilled on Pratt and Whitney rifling machines. Also finishers on high-grade shotguns, who have had experience in English gun shops. Hoffman Arms Company, 1765 E. 27th St., Cleveland, Ohio. 613

WANTED—Will pay \$15 for a Springfield barrel and action fully assembled. F. E. Schraer, Wellsboro, Pa. 604

WANTED—22 Springfield, good condition, high serial number. Box L, Amer. Rifleman. 628

FOR SALE—38 S. & W. Special target revolver, Patridge sights, new, only fired 25 times, net price, \$29.50. Chas. D. Wale, 604 Camp St., Louisville, Ky. 629

WANTED—A muzzle-loading heavy barrel cap and ball rifle, about 30 gauge in gun-crank condition. Give description and price in your first letter. H. A. Straub, 72 Western Ave., Muskegon, Mich. 630

FOR SALE—Cast bullets for full loads in black powder rifles, and short and mid range in high power rifles. Tempered right, cast right, sized and lubricated, \$6.50 per 1,000 and up. Universal Lead Casting Co., Box 638, Ellwood City, Pa. 632

FOR SALE—Nearly New Winchester SS Target set trigger, micrometer sights, etc., \$30. New .45 Colt automatic and three magazines \$22. 32 German automatic \$8.50. 45 Colt Revolver 6-inch barrel fine \$12.50. Box 3242 Station F Jacksonville, Florida. 623

FOR SALE—One 1917 model Colt revolver .45 caliber or .45 army cartridge, in good as new condition. \$18. One pre-war S. & W. .38 special, four-inch barrel with round grip same as new, \$22. Dr. Carl W. Wahrer, Physicians Bldg., Sacramento, Calif. 625

FOR SALE—Ithaca 412 A. E., 28½ full 14½ x 2½. Built specially engraved to order. Silvers pad. Lyman sights. Fine, little used, \$95. Take Remington automatic 12, or Browning 12 or 16.26 F. or M., similar condition. For half in trade. Inspection both ways. R. Osmond, R. D. No. 4, Cortland, N. Y. 627

FOR SALE—250-3000 Savage Rifle, lever action, fitted with Lyman sights, barrel perfect, fine outside, with 100 new Western shells and 100 grain open point bullets and two boxes factory loads, \$40. 414 Stevens Armory model 29 cal. rifle, Winchester scope blocks mounted, new, \$15. 12 ga. Lefever, 28-inch barrels, Damascus, fine, \$27.50. 12 gauge Fox Sterlingworth, 28-inch barrels, good condition, \$25. 32 Special Winchester rifle, fine condition, \$20. Also a 7.63 Mauser pistol, 5½-inch barrel, rifle stock, holster, pre-war gun, perfect in and out, \$35. 45 Colt Auto Ideal reloading tools, new, \$3.50. 25-36 reloading tool, Winchester make, \$2. 44 Special Remington single shot target pistol, 10-inch barrel, perfect, with shells, etc., \$35. W. M. Shires, 712 N. Irving Ave., Scranton, Pa. 634

SPORTING STOCKS—Finished complete, beautifully checkered, ready to mount to your Springfield or any other bolt action rifle. Black walnut or finest imported walnut, or Koa wood, \$25 and up, according to wood used. Unfinished—A stock all shaped up, beautifully checkered, fitted with butt plate and grip cap, ready for polishing and oiling \$18 and up. Understand these stocks are not turned but are hand made to your measurements and specifications. Blanks that are inletted for barrel and action complete, \$10 and up. Steel butt plates from plain to the finest corrugated trap \$1.50 to \$5. Grip caps any material, 50 cents up. Detachable barrel ring with two sporting swivels, \$3. Detachable barrel ring and screw \$2. Any width of swivel. Two swivels with saucer shaped base to brass underneath barrel, \$3. Checking tool \$1.00 post paid. Crowning tool 75 cents. FOR TRADE—A Springfield sporting rifle. Barrel ruined, stock beautifully figured French walnut horn tip, horn cap, trap plate, a \$60 value. Want Colts or Reising .22 automatic pistol in new condition. Will trade stock alone. R. D. Tait, Dunsmuir, California. 626

FOR SALE—I have a new Winchester Mod. 1912 in any gauge for \$35. A new Ottway 20x scope \$9, and a 25x at \$20. Also a 23x Bardon 2¼ inch objective for \$30. A new Kari Kale 4x Mignon rifle scope \$12. New Jostam pad small size \$2. New Hueter 30-06 loading tool \$10. New high grade leather case for Springfield \$10. New 6 x 30 \$96. Ottway binoculars for \$25. A set of No. 2 Mounts changed over by Neidner for taper bases with bases included for \$15. New Service auto absolutely new for \$15. A perfect Winchester .22 L. R. musket with No. 103 sight for \$20. A beautiful Krag Sporter in perfect condition for \$35. A very good Springfield as issued for \$25. Perfect B. S. A. Match rifle \$32.50. A new Peterson-Ballard \$60. A new .22 L. R. Neidner-Ballard engraved, set trigger action \$60. A new .38 H. P. Neidner using 32-20 shell for \$40. New pre-war Sauer over and under \$115. New Savage 303 Model 1899 G for \$35. I have a couple of very fine 30-06 Sporters and two very fine Pope .22 L. R. one heavy barrel and one medium weight both on Winchester actions that I will sell reasonable. Would like to buy a Ballard action and will consider an exchange for arms providing they are perfect throughout. Fred N. Anderson, Suffern, N. Y. 636

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Announcing

Howe-Whelen Rear Sight for Springfield Rifles

In the January 1, 1922 issue of this magazine, Major Townsend Whelen described a superb new rear aperture sight designed by himself and Mr. James V. Howe. They made only one model, by hand. Hoffman Arms Company is now manufacturing this sight in quantities at a fair price. It is the final word in rear sights to date. It is the only rear sight for a fine rifle, and if you want the best, you will consider no other. It is superior for both hunting and target shooting.

Advantages

The aperture is back at rifle tang, close to your eye, where William Lyman first intended it to be. Howe-Whelen aperture is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches nearer the eye than apertures of receiver sights.

Integral with this sight is a new safety and bolt lock which displaces the military lock. The new safety works forward and back on the right hand side. It is silent. It is smooth and easy.

Elevation and windage adjustments are of micrometer screw type, with clicks, such as shooters are accustomed to in the best receiver sights. But the Howe-Whelen micrometer screws are protected from accidental turning against clothes, gun-scabbard, brush or otherwise.

This sight is mounted on any Springfield rifle without any cuts or gunsmithing whatever. It entirely replaces the bolt sleeve, which you discard. To mount, just remove old sleeve from bolt, place striker, etc., through the sight base-sleeve, and screw the assembly into the bolt. *That is all!*

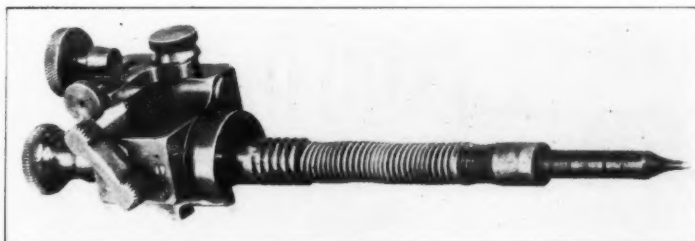
The sight base-sleeve rides on the rifle tang, on hardened and ground pins. It is as solid as though welded to receiver. It adds nothing to the cocking piece. It changes not at all the lock-time of the rifle. It does not move when the gun is fired. It leaves the tang and grip free for the thumb, and does not punch the shooter in the face when the bolt is opened as do bolt-head sights.

Every owner of a Springfield 30-1906 rifle should have the Hoffman Arms Folder D, which pictures and describes this sight fully. Send us your name and if convenient tell us about your rifle today. Remember, the Howe-Whelen sight fits any Springfield rifle as issued and with any kind of sporting stock.

HOFFMAN ARMS COMPANY 1174 East 27th Street
CLEVELAND, OHIO

New York Office, 25 Warren St., Capt. J. H. Portugal

Illustrations: (Above) The Howe-Whelen Sight fitted in place on a Hoffman Sporter.
(Left) The Howe-Whelen Sight.
(Below) The Howe-Whelen Sight as fitted to the bolt sleeve.





Enright, Gresham and Hay!

Every soldier, from buck to "wax works," clenched his fist more determinedly as he thrilled at the news of the glorious death of these men—the first of the American Army to be casualties in the World War.

On the night of November 3rd, at 10 P. M., at Bathlemont, in '17, the 2nd Battalion of the 16th Infantry relieved the French on a hill jutting out from the Rhine-Marne Canal. At about 3 A. M., the Boche opened up with their artillery and machine guns, the official German welcome to the American soldiers. While the box barrage isolated one platoon in a bit of trench, the Germans leaped over the parapet and came to grips with the defenders. The Americans were inexperienced in the tactics of trench raids, but they fought like demons with fists and rifle butts in this *mêlée* of death.

The trench was held and the Germans driven off, but in its muddy bottom lay three men, America's first dead in the cause of human freedom. These men were Corporal James B. Gresham, Private Thomas F. Enright, and Private Merle D. Hay, all of Company F, 16th Infantry.

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., Inc.
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE



Du Pont Powder has been inseparably connected with the combat history of every organization in the Service. In 1802, practically all du Pont Powder was made for military purposes. Today, 98% is produced for industrial uses.

